# The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM.] VOL. XXXI. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851. No. 4549 { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

FOR MORPETH, (Hunter River.)
Calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace.
THE favourite regular trader
JAMES AND AMELIA,
40 tons, Young, master, This Evening, weather permitting. For freight only apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, (foot of Market-street.) 12137

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER,
THE fast-sailing Schooner CHRISTOPHER GEORGE, M. Sugden, Master, will leave the Albion Wharf on Wednesday, 16th instant. For freight or passage apply on board; or to
T. LINEHAN,
14, Market-street.
December 12. 12178

ARALUEN DIGGINGS.—FOR MORUYA RIVER,
THE fine schooner
DOVE,
40 tons, H. Basten, master, having most of her cargo and passengers engaged, will positively sail on Monday next, 15th instant. For freight or passage apply on board; or, to
HENRY CLARKE,
Union Wharf.
December 13. 12141

GOLD FIELDS! GOLD FIELDS!
FOR THE BROULEE GOLD FIELDS.
THE fast-sailing schooner
ALBATROSS,
Samuel Dones, master, will sail positively on Monday. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
THOMAS STAUNTON,
Commission Agent,
12171 Union Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.
Will be quickly despatched.
THE well-known regular trading schooner
SHAMROCK,
120 tons, H. R. Francis, master, having discharged her inward cargo, is now ready to take in. Her accommodations for Passengers are of a most superior description. For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 12138

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
And goes direct to the Wharf, without the detention of Lighterage.
THE first-class brig
WANDERER,
200 tons burthen, Lacy, commander, is ready to receive cargo, and is under special engagement to go to sea on Tuesday, the 16th instant.
This beautiful vessel is well known in the trade. Her accommodations are very superior. Beds, bed-linen, &c., &c., found on board free of extra charge.
*Upwards of 40 passengers have already engaged; and as only a limited number can be taken, and nearly all her cargo ready,* early application is requested. Apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 11938

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR MELBOURNE,
THE fine fast-sailing schooner
MINERVA,
Captain David Reid, sails at 2 P.M. this day, has room for three cabin passengers only; immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
December 13. 12117

THOMAS AND HENRY,
FIRST PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.
For Passengers only, as no further cargo can be received.
SAILS POSITIVELY ON TUESDAY.
NO cargo can be received on board, and Customs entries must be passed for that already shipped BEFORE NOON, this day, this unrivalled packet being under positive engagement to sail as above.
All balances of passage money must be paid at once on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street 12118

FIRST PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.
For Passage only.
THE brigantine
TWINS,
200 tons burthen, Stephens, commander, will positively go to sea on Monday Evening. For passage only, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 12133

PACKET FOR MELBOURNE,
Following the Thomas and Henry.
THE A1 clipper Barque
CAPE HORN
174 tons register, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having most superior accommodations for passengers, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 12119

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG,
A Regular Trader.
THE clipper schooner
MARY JANE,
D. Gourlay, Commander, will be despatched a few days after arrival. For freight or passage apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
11543 489, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN,
With immediate despatch, being a chartered vessel,
THE fine clipper barque
VICTORY,
A1 12 years, 548 tons register, S. Nicol, commander.
For freight or passage, having superior cabin, intermediate, and steerage accommodations, apply to the Commander, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.;
or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 11418

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT,
THE fine first-class barque
FRANCES,
400 tons burthen, A. Christy, master, will sail on Saturday, 13th instant. For freight or passage, having very good accommodation, apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
JAMES COOK.
December 9. 11827

FOR AUCKLAND,
(At Botts' Wharf),
THE clipper Packet-Brig
MAUKIN,
146 tons, Captaim Eames, is now receiving freight, and will sail, *full or not full*, on Thursday, the 18th instant. Apply to
12098 WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.
Detained till Tuesday next, at the request of passengers.
THE fine first-class brig
LOUISA,
183 tons, William Heslop, commander.
Shippers are requested to send down their goods immediately, and to have all their entries passed on Monday, as she will positively sail as above.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
12103 Queen-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON,
THE well-known packet
WILLIAM ALFRED,
150 tons, Thomas Tinley, commander.
This vessel is now receiving freight at the Flour Company's Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo ready for shipment will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation for passengers, apply on board; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
12104 Queen-street.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.
THE A 1 Ship
OSPREY,
A. P. Honeyman, commander, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th instant, affording an excellent opportunity for passengers, or the transmission of gold dust to London via Panama.
The despatches per Garland, hence in May last, by this route, reached London before any communication direct or by way of India.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or to
CRAWLEY AND SMITH,
Campbell's Wharf.
Wanted, a Steward.
December 9. 11713

FOR POINT DE GALLE DIRECT.
To sail on the 16th instant.
THE A 1 Ship
BURLINGTON,
Captain Cook, 600 tons register, will sail as above, and having superior cabin accommodations offers a very favourable opportunity to passengers proceeding to England by the overland route.
Captain Cook will be happy to make very liberal arrangements with any person proceeding to India with horses, or with individual shippers, and as the Burlington has great height between decks, and is a very easy vessel at sea, she is particularly adapted for the transportation of stock. For particulars apply to Captain Cook, on board; or to
F. W. CLARKE,
10602 Jamison-street.

FOR MADRAS, TOUCHING AT SWAN RIVER,
THE first-class Ship
SCOTIA,
800 tons, Thomas Strickland, commander, will be despatched punctually on the 1st January, and presents an excellent opportunity for horses and other freight to that port, as well as for passengers proceeding to England by the overland mail.
Apply on board, to the Captain, at the Circular Wharf; or
10107 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

STEERAGE PASSAGE TO LONDON.
THE KATE has room for a limited number of Steerage Passengers. Apply to Captain Bodrick, at Campbell's Wharf, to
WILLIAM HINDSON; or,
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
Wanted, a good cook; apply to Captain Broderick, on board.
December 3. 1122

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque
REGINA,
366 tons register, R. R. Liddle, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
11607 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE fast-sailing Barque
JOSEPHINE,
P. Smith, commander, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail on or before the 21st of December. Early application must be made, as her accommodations are only suitable to a limited number of passengers. Apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street; or,
E. N. BURGESS,
11225 Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
THE fine A1 fast-sailing ship
EMPEROR,
753 tons, Captain T. F. Liddle, master, having all her dead weight engaged, and under engagement to sail in all December, *full or not full*, has superior accommodat on for cabin and steerage passengers, who will be taken at a moderate rate.
For light freight only, or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
JAMIESON, ORR, AND CO., or
11816 S. D. GORDON.

FOR LONDON,
To sail on the 3rd February, *full or not full*,
THE well-known A1 teak built ship,
GENERAL HEWITT,
1000 tons, John Gatenby, commander.
For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at the Circular Quay; to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.;
or to
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO. 10205

GOLD FOR LONDON.
SHIPPERS of Gold are informed that the Ship
KATE
will be a full vessel on the 20th instant; but at the request of several merchants will delay her departure till the arrival of the steamer Shamrock on her return trip from Melbourne. She will positively sail on the second day after the steamer's arrival.
WILLIAM HINDSON.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
December 13. 1202[illegible]

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
For Light Freight only.
THE fine A1 ship
BRIGHTMAN,
384 tons register, C. J. Cowley, Commander. This vessel will have early despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, November 13. 9661

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine fast-sailing brig
CHAMPION,
Captain J. P. Wiley, 226 tons register, A1 at Lloyds, and newly coppered. Apply to the owner, or captain, on board, Buchanan's Wharf. 12088

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE well-known A 1 ship
JOHNSTONE,
500 tons burthen, T. B. Harrison, commander.
For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf or, to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
11332

FOR LIVERPOOL.
With Immediate Despatch.
THE fine A1 clipper brig
A R A B,
190 tons register, J. Palmer, commander, has a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and will have immediate despatch. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
11608 Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE FINE SHIP
LAVINIA,
275 tons register, is well adapted for carrying stock or timber. For further particulars apply to
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
Custom House.

FOR SALE, about 40 tons best Cardiff Coals. Apply as above. 9673

RACES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB, 1852.
THE TRIAL STAKES of Five Sovereigns each, with Fifty Sovereigns added, for two-year-olds; T. Y. C., about half a mile. Colts, 8st. 7lbs.; fillies, 8st. 4lbs. The second horse to receive Ten Sovereigns out of the Stakes. Entrance, two pounds ten shillings.
THE ST. LEGER STAKES of Ten Sovereigns each, Five Sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Stewards at the Royal Hotel on or before the 1st of April, 1852, with One Hundred Sovereigns added for three-year olds; one mile and a half. Colts, 8st. 7lbs.; fillies, 8st. 4lbs. The second horse to receive Twenty-five Sovereigns out of the Stakes. Entrance, Five Sovereigns.
THE NURSERY STAKES of Twenty Sovereigns each, Ten Sovereigns forfeit if declared on or before the first day of May, but only Five Sovereigns forfeit if declared on or before the 1st of April, with Fifty Sovereigns added, for two and three-year olds. Two-year olds to carry 7st.; three-year olds, 9st.; fillies and geldings allowed 3lbs. The second horse to save his Stake, but if [illegible] start the second horse to receive Fifty Sovereigns. One mile. Entrance free.
THE METROPOLITAN MAIDEN PLATE, of One Hundred Sovereigns, for all horses that have never won an advertised prize; weight for age; distance same as last year. Entrance, Five Sovereigns.
Entrances for the Trial Stakes, St. Leger, and Nursery Stakes, to be addressed, under cover, to the Stewards, at the Royal Hotel, on or before the first day of February next, according to printed forms to be obtained only of Mr. Piddington, Bookseller, George-street. Entrances to the Metropolitan Maiden Plate to be addressed from this date as above until further notice.
Sydney, December 9. 12083

SYDNEY SALTING COMPANY.
IN consequence of the decreasing supply, and still increasing price of labour, the Subscriber is under the necessity of raising his charges for Steaming Fat Stock into Tallow to—Cattle 9s. and Sheep 9d. per head; with casks of the best quality at 40s. per ton on the quantity of tallow they contain.
These charges include all expenses—the tallow, hides, and skins being delivered in Sydney and sold (if advised) at the highest market prices, on a commission of 1½ per cent. Fat Stock disposed of as formerly when the butchers' price equals or exceeds the returns from steaming into tallow.
JNO. INCHES.
Johnston's Bay, December 12. 12120

MR. HENRY MARSH'S GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT, under the immediate patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and the Honorable Mrs. KEITH STEWART, will take place at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on THURSDAY, the 18th December.
PROGRAMME OF THE CONCERT.
Part I.
1. Overture, Zampa—Military Band. Herold.
2. Descriptive Song, "The Wandering Jew" Mr. F. Howson. Keiser.
3. Duet, "Peace to the Dead"—Miss Sara Flower and Mr. John Howson. Loder.
4. Fantasia, Pianoforte—Mr. Henry Marsh. Czerny.
5. Song, "Leonora"—Mr. John Howson. Maynard.
6. Song, "Io non ti posso—Miss Sara Flower. Rossini.
7. Solo, Violin, La Coquette—Mr. A. Moore. A. Moore.
8. Madrigal, Down in a Flowery Vale—Miss Sara Flower, Mrs. Adcock, and the Messrs. Howson. Unknown.
9. Grand Gallop, 12 pianofortes arranged for this occasion by Mr. Andrew Moore. Performers: Miss Sara Flower, Mrs. St. John Adcock, and Mrs. Stanley, Frank Howson, John Howson, Sigmont, Emanuel, W. Johnson, Weber, Seymour, A. Moore, and H. Marsh.
Part II.
1. Overture, Fra Diavolo—Military Band. Auber.
2. Scena, "Ah! ver accents"—Mr. John Howson. Pacini.
3. Solo, Flute—Mr. Baly. Nicholson.
4. Song, Falling leaves—Miss Sara Flower. A. Moore.
5. Song, "It was a form"—Mr. John Howson, accompanied on the Melodia, by Mr. H. Marsh. V. Wallace.
6. Solo, Capriccio Arpeggio—Mr. A. Moore. A. Moore.
7. Buffo Song, A Letter to Miss Anne Matilda Jane, about "these odious diggings." By a young lady.
8. Grand Finale, Balfe's Opera of the "Enchantress"—Miss S. Flower and the Messrs. Howson. Balfe.
9. God Save the Queen, by full Military Band and twelve Pianofortes.
Conductor—MR. STANLEY.
Boxes and stalls may be secured at Messrs. Marsh and Moore's, 490½, George-street.
Single tickets to Boxes or stalls, 5s. each; Upper Circle, 3s.; may be obtained at Mr. Wyatt's, Royal Victoria Theatre, and at all the principal Music and Booksellers. 12147

CIRCUS. CIRCUS. CIRCUS.
MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS, YORK-STREET, will open this evening, Saturday, 13th December, when, by particular desire, several of the pleasing and daring feats of Equestrianism will be performed, as on the evening of Wednesday last, in consequence of the crowded house, so many were unable to gain admittance.
12149 J. MALCOM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Crowded and Fashionable Audiences. Citizens of Sydney come to the Casino and dance away the troubles of the day.
MR. A. EMANUEL begs to inform the public that his Soirée Dansante at the Royal Hotel will take place every Tuesday Evening until the 23rd instant, after which, at the particular request of his friends and constant habitués, his fashionable entertainments will take place twice a week. The evenings will be duly announced. 12087

GRAND CONCERT.
MR. FREDERICK ELLARD begs to inform his friends and the public that he purposes giving a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on MONDAY EVENING, the 22nd instant, under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Governor-General, the Honorable Mrs. Keith Stewart, his Honor the Chief Justice, the Honorable Major-General Wynyard, C.B., the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, and the Honorable the Attorney-General.
By the kind permission of Lieut. Colonel Bloomfield, and the officers, the Band of the XIth Regiment will be in attendance.
Further particulars will appear in a few days. 12100

HILL FOR MAYOR.
MR. HILL'S COMMITTEE deem it necessary to remind the Citizens that the removal of an Elector from one residence to another does not disqualify that Elector from voting under the Municipal Act. Every individual, therefore, whose name appears on the Citizen List for any Ward is entitled to vote in that Ward, though he may have changed his residence since the compilation of the list.
The election for Mayor will take place on Monday, the 15th December instant.
BE EARLY AT THE POLL. 12131

MR. HILL will feel much obliged to his numerous friends who have promised him their support on Monday next, by being early at the different polling places, and giving him such assistance during the day as they can without inconvenience to themselves.
12132

HILL FOR MAYOR.
MR. HILL'S Committee, of the several wards, are particularly requested to attend at the Committee Rooms, George-street, at half-past seven o'clock this evening, to make final arrangements for the election on Monday next.
December 13. 12109

MR. JAMES R. WILSHIRE'S
Omission from the Magistracy briefly considered.
To the Citizens of Sydney.
CITIZENS,—Mr. J. [illegible] Wilshire was elected Alderman in the year 1843, and thereupon our late Governor, Sir George Gipps, created him a Magistrate.
In 1850 a convict ship arrived at Melbourne, where our present Governor, Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy then happened to be.
Mr. Latrobe, the superintendent, pointed out to Sir Charles that there were no barracks there, no officers, no machinery there to lodge, coerce, and control the convicts; and begged of the Governor, on that account, to transfer the cargo to Sydney, to which for these reasons he assented, and the vessel in due course arrived at Port Jackson.
Thereupon, an anti-transportation meeting was held, at which Mr. Wilshire, a speaker, moved, that in consequence of his assent to the ship's transfer to Sydney "the meeting do declare Sir Charles A. Fitz. Roy incompetent to and unworthy of the responsible office of Governor of this colony, and do pray from Her Majesty, his instant removal therefrom."
Mr. Wilshire was still in the commission of the peace under Sir George Gipps' appointment, and might have yet continued therein, but the separation of Victoria from Australia, rendered the issue of a general commission of the peace necessary, which was accordingly published in October last, omiting Mr. Wilshire's name.
Various opinions are expressed upon this act of omission; some saying it was an arbitrary, impolitic, and unconstitutional act, for that Mr. Wilshire had committed no fault as a man in decrying the Governor's conduct; others say that it was not possible for Sir Charles, with honour, to appoint to the magistracy under his sign manual his accuser, and that Mr. Wilshire could not with honour, and would not, have accepted a commission at the hands of one whom he had designated as incompetent and worthless, and deserving dismissal from office. Others again say, that regard for his dignity as a man, and for his position as Governor, his duty to his Sovereign whom he represented, and to us her loving subjects, over whom he ruled, imperatively forbade the appointment of his accuser to the magistracy.
If Mr. Wilshire had said of us that we are unworthy of the elective franchise, would we confer on him honour and dignity or could he with deceuey or would he accept it? Could Sir Charles with decency have appointed Mr. Wilshire?
Could Mr. Wilshire with decency have accepted the appointment?
I shall conclude by requesting you to join me in electing as Mayor that individual Councillor (whether he be a candidate or not) who is by the combination of education, position, character, and conduct, by enlightenment of mind, and enlargement of soul, best fitted to occupy the civic chair, and head the magistracy of this splendid South Sea City.
I am, fellow citizens,
CIVIS.
Sydney, December 12. 12092

AUSTRALIAN PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC REPOSITORY,
No. 5, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
MR. A. EMAUNEL begs to submit to the public a list of PIANOFORTES for Sale, at his establishment, with the lowest cash price.
Just received, ex Victory.
Six (6) rosewood and Spanish mahogany Semi-Cabinet Pianofortes.
These are decidedly the most elegant pianos ever imported in the colony, having carved brass feet, superb carving on curtain door, and patent Victoria fall, full compass, 6¾ octaves, and for brilliancy of tone and touch cannot be surpassed. Intending purchasers would do well not to decide until they call and see these truly superb instruments. Price, £55 each.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One elegant rosewood grand square, with cover, 6¾ octave, by Broadwood and Sons | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| One mahogany round-cornered square, 6½ octave, by Townsend | 42 | 0 | 0 |
| One rosewood cottage, 6½ octave, by Luff and Son | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| One second hand grand square round-cornered, 6 octaves, by Stoddart and Son | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| One elegant Spanish mahogany piccolo, with carved truss, feet, and fretwork | 31 | 10 | 0 |

Five barrel hand organs, playing 30 tunes of dance music, consisting of four complete sets of quadrilles, five waltzes, three polkas, two Redowa gallops. These instruments are admirably adapted for families residing in the bush, as they require no tuning, and are not likely to get out of order.
NEW MUSIC.
Just received, a large and varied assortment of the latest publications, beautifully illustrated, and by the best authors:—
5000 pieces of Pianoforte Music, vocal and instrumental, consisting of Songs, Overtures, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, and various pieces, by the most celebrated composers, and best London printing. Price, One Shilling each piece. Catalogues may be had and sent by post.
New and second-hand pianofortes for hire by the month or year. The pianoforte tuning and repairing department will be carried on by Mr. Henry Marshall, fourteen years with Broadwood and Sons, who is constantly in receipt of Pianofortes from them.
N.B.—Charge for tuning (5s.) five shillings. Repairing equally moderate. Pianofortes sold on commission; charge, five per cent.
Australian Pianoforte Musical Repository,
No. 5, Hunter-street, Sydney. 12086

IRISH AND SCOTCH RELIEF FUND.
A MEETING of the Sub-Committee will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 397, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 15th December, at half-past 3 o'clock, to direct an inquiry into the manner in which the funds remitted to London for Emigration had been applied.
GEO. KING,
12089 Secretary.

GOULBURN.—The "Golden Age," new and splendid four-horse Conveyance, will leave the yard of the undersigned on Tuesday morning next, at a quarter to eight o'clock, and the Golden Fleece, George-street, at eight o'clock precisely.
Fares, £2 5s. 0d.—14 lbs. luggage allowed, all over, 6d. per lb.
RICHARD EDWARDS.
N.B.—The "Shamrock," equally well appointed four-horse Conveyance, is intended to leave on Friday next. Same fares, &c.
12166 R. E.

ENGLISH FURNITURE, CABINET, AND UPHOLSTERY.
HENRY WOOLLEY begs to solicit an inspection of his Folio of Designs, as also many pieces of Furniture made by him on the premises, which will prove to the public that furniture of taste may be made here as well as in England. Some easy and elegant novelties in chairs, cabriole couches, &c.
A SWING COT, forming Sofa and Drawers, on an improved plan, to prevent motion of vessel being felt, light, simple, and moderate in cost, to be seen set up in warroom.
SHIP CABINS fitted up, &c.
PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS.
A large assortment of elegant French and English Paper Hangings and Decorations, for setting out rooms in panels; also, a Marble Paper, particularly well adapted for a hot climate, as it will bear washing by any servant.
COCOA MATTING AND FIBRE,
well adapted for public offices, halls, churches, &c., for deadening the sound of steps, cleanliness, durability, &c., and for mattresses.
PICTURE FRAMES.
A good assortment of Carton, Pierre, and Papier Mâché Mouldings, Ornaments, &c., adaptable for decorating glass or picture frames, cornices, &c. Pictures strained and glazed; also, oil paintings carefully cleaned and revarnished.
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS.
Four-post, tent, half-teacter, invalid, and a portable ditto to form couch, well adapted for the Diggings.
A Light Spring Van, to remove Pianos and Furniture.
WANTED.—A good Carver can have constant employ.
Warerooms, 419, George-street, opposite Messrs. Campbell and Co., Grocers. 11649

FASHIONABLE BONNETS.
G. C. TUTING,
263, PITT-STREET.
CHOICE PRODUCTION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.
G. C. TUTING has received ex Hamlet and Blackwall, two choice shipments of Ladies', Maids', Girls', and Infants' Bonnets, in rice, lace, patent Tuscan, Brussels, Palace, satin, chip, corded chip, unions, pearls, lutons, Dunstable, improved twist, &c., &c., at prices extremely low.
G. C. TUTING,
12129 263, Pitt-street.

CHURCH SERVICES, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, AND COMPANIONS TO THE ALTAR.
W. AND F. FORD have just received, from the Oxford Bible Warehouse, a very choice selection of CHURCH SERVICES, bound in velvet and morocco, with gold clasps and edgings, and in cases. Also, a great variety of BIBLES and PRAYER BOOKS, and COMPANIONS TO THE ALTAR. And would respectfully recommend them as CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
W. AND F. FORD,
12080 554, George-street.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, for 1852.
W. AND F. FORD beg to draw the attention of Merchants, Bankers, and others, to their extensive assortment of Account Books of every description, just landed, comprising—
*Ledgers, Journals, Invoice Books, Cash Books, Day Books, Waste Books, Account Sales and Account Current Books, Press Copying Books.*
N.B.—Account books ruled to any pattern, and bound on the premises on the shortest notice, equal to any London House.
W. AND F. FORD,
Manufacturing Stationers,
12081 554, George-street.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER.
THE undersigned begs to intimate to gentlemen interested in French news, that he has received a file of *Le National* to the 23rd of August last, which will lie on his library table for public reference.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller and Stationer,
485, George-street, next Bank of New South Wales. 12084

ARTISTS' REPOSITORY.
W. AND F. FORD have just landed, ex Victory, from the celebrated house of ACKERMANN AND CO., a choice selection of the following articles, which have been so scarce for a long time.
Oil colours of all descriptions, in patent tubes
Ditto in japanned tin boxes, complete with every requisite
Prepared canvass, of all widths
French tracing paper, assorted sizes
Drawing paper, of all sizes
Tinted crayon paper
Drawing pencils of every shade
Water colours
Ackermann's patent enamel cards
Parallel rules, all sizes, with and without rollers
Compasses of every description, with and without joint legs
Prepared ivories, all sizes, gold paper
Miniature cases and frames
Solid sketch-books of plain and tinted paper
Mordan's leads for ever-point pencils
Ditto patent inkstands of every description
Cases of drawing instruments
Bottles of oxgall, mastic, and copal varnish, nut and drying oil
Sable and camelhair brushes of every description
Gillott's mapping pens for architects and surveyors
Knitting and crochet books
Ackermann's, Bond's, Butler's, and Arnold's marking ink, requiring no preparation
Wedding stationery of every description
Drawing pens, chalks, stamps, and post crayons
Best steel ruling pens
Brushes for oil and water colour painting
Indian rubber drawing-books
Drawing boards (Turnbull's best)
Card cases, pocket books, metallic books
Envelopes, of all sizes, cloth lined
Manifold writers, with extra carbonic and copy books
Music paper and music books
Perforated card boards and fancy tissue paper
Playing cards, fancy and gold backs
Gillott's patent steel pens, also porcupine penholders
Radcliffe's patent letter clips
Hog-hair brushes, round and flat
Plain and black-bordered paper and envelopes
Albums and scrap books, porcelain slates
W. AND F. FORD,
Fancy and General Stationers,
12082 554, George-street.

Ex St. George.
COLLARD AND COLLARD'S PIANOS.
THE undersigned have received by the above vessel—
*Four Microchordon Pianofortes*, 6¾ *octaves*, lyre desk front, long hinge and trusses, direct from the above celebrated manufacturers.
Cash price, £45 each. Securely packed for the country, in deal packing cases, zinc lining, &c, 46 guineas.
MARSH AND MOORE,
12148 490½, George-street

SUPERIOR FRENCH WINES AND BRANDY.
MR. BROUSSEAU, lately arrived from France via the Mauritius, begs to inform the *amateurs* that he has brought with him a small but superior assortment of *French* Wines, Brandy, Orange Water, &c., which is for sale at Mr. A. DEBUTLER'S, 599, George and Wynyard streets. 12162

TO WINE GROWERS.—On sale 20 tuns of New Oak Butts, 252 gallons and 300 gallons each, ex Kate, suitable for wine, will be sold cheap.
JNO. WILLIAMS,
12115 Cooperage, 614, Lower George-street.

NOW on View at the Show Rooms of the undersigned, a choice lot of Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents, consisting of
Exhibition pattern flower vases, in bronze and lacquer, with coloured opal glasses
Bronzed table inkstands, 1 and 2 glass
Bronzed and lacquered taper stands in great variety
Fancy coloured wax tapers for ditto.
The above comprise, without exception, some of the most modern and elegant designs ever imported into this colony. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to make on early call at
T. WOOLLEY'S.
430 and 432, George-street. 12167

WOOL-LASHING. — A few tons New Zealand Wool-lashing, on sale at moderate rates, by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
12105 Queen-street.

WOOL SHIPS.
23 TONS KENTLEDGE, on sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
12107 Queen-street.

FOR SALE!!! at the Albion Coal and Timber yard, (Wharf, foot of Market-street,)
Hardwood!!! assorted, delivered at 8s.!!! per 100 feet delivered.
Cedar in log and board
Pine ditto ditto
Ditto Kaurie, of all dimensions
Shingles, laths, posts and rails
Coals, A. A. Company's by the ton or cargo
Ditto Maitland—18s. per ton!!! delivered
CASES! Wine, and Packing } made to order.
BOXES!! Soap, and Candle }
December 12. 12139

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Vimeira, Blackwall, and other late arrivals:—
Three-bushel bags and woolpacks
Blue wire dish covers, in sets
Crane's Mexican lead
Walkden's black ink powders
Fancy straw bonnets
3 and 4 cord elastic sandling
Men's patent boot and shoes
Invoice Ewbank's patent nails, 1½ to 4 inch
Best Sicily shumac
Copperas, alum, and prepared pitch
Tanners' and curriers' knives, brushes, &c.
Shoemakers' grindery, of every description.
JAMES SADDINGTON,
12124 Queen's-place.

THE undersigned has just received his usual quarterly shipment of "J. Dixon and Son's" best Sheffield goods. The following list comprises a few of the leading articles:—
B. M. tea and coffee pots, sugar basins and cream ewers
Ditto urns, kettles on stands with lamps
Ditto pillar and chamber candlesticks
Ditto salt cellars, mustard pots, pepper boxes
Ditto covered jugs, in great variety
Ditto bar measures—half pint, pint, and quar
Ditto spirit measures in sets, nobbler to quart
Ditto spirit flasks and drinking cups
With a large assortment of other choice goods, too numerous to particularize.
T. WOOLLEY.
430 and 432, George-street. 12168

11-4, 12-4, 13-4 Superior Toilet Quilts, for summer
12-4 imperial quilts
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 fine white counterpanes
Domestic shirting
Horrocks' 32 and 36 inch longcloth
Cambric longcloth
Jaconet muslin
Stout brown calico
Cotton ticks
Blue print
Liddiard's and Hoyle's 7-8 and 5-4 prints
Lisburn cambrics
Russia crash for round towels
Superior huckabacks
Nursery diapers in the piece
Rough brown hollands, Irish manufacture
Table linen
Waxcloth table covers
Glass cloth
Balzorine and organdie muslin dresses
Mousseline de laine and barege
Alpaca and de laine robes
Black ducape and Glacé
Muslin scarfs
Cachmere shawls, handkerchiefs and neck ties
Drawn silk bonnets
Gloves, muslin and lace collars, sleeves, chemisettes, habit shirts, &c.
Blue gossamer, falls, veils, laces, edging, haberdashery, &c.
Gentlemen's drab felt hats
Ditto angola ditto
Ditto alpaca summer coats
Ditto holland and duck ditto
Ditto French lawn and holland vests
Ditto white drill trousers
Ditto gossamer sacques for summer wear.
DAVID BELL,
12142 Pitt and Market streets.

TREACLE.
8 TONS very strong Mauritius Treacle, in tight casks of 4 cwt. each, for sale by
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP,
12095 Macquarie-Place.

SECONDS FLOUR.
Claret in 1 dozen cases
Salad oil, (French quarts)
Booth's "old Tom," (hogsheads)
Pale brandy, in cases
Kangaroo skins
Quicksilver, &c., &c.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP,
12095 Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE.—A brick cottage with three large rooms and yard, in May-street, Parramatta-street, opposite Cooper's Distillery. For particulars apply to MICHAEL WELCH, on the premises. The above will be sold very cheap, as the proprietor is about leaving the colony. 12096

ARAB HORSES.—Now at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, for sale, Two Horses, one from Madras, another from Calcutta. For either, a number of Horses suitable for the Indian Market will be taken in payment. Apply to
JOHN STEWRT.

NEW CHRISTMAS FRUITS.
NEW CHRISTMAS FRUITS. — English Double and Single Gloucester, and Chedder Cheese, Real York Hams, &c., &c., &c.
New Patras and Zante currants, in barrels and caroteels
Fresh Eleme and Chesme raisins, in boxes and barrels
Muscatel raisins (this year's growth) in layers
Sultana raisins (without stones) in half drums
French plums in glass jars and fancy cartoons, prunes in boxes
Lime juice and lemon syrup, in one and two dozen cases or single bottle
New Turkey figs in drums
Barcelona nuts and walnuts
Jordan and Valencia almonds (last arrival)
Loft shell almonds, preserved bananas
Prime double and single Gloucester cheese
Chedder cheese
Prime York and Westphalia hams
Prime corn-fed colonial hams and bacon
Fresh and salt Wollongong butter
Lard in bladders, from 6d. to 10d. per pound
Dairy eggs, received fresh weekly
Jams and jellies in great variety
Hobart Town ditto ditto
West Indian Guava jelly and orange marmalade
Batty's bottled fruits all kinds
Batty's pickles, pints and quarts
Ditto red herrings, in tins
Sardines, all sizes
Gorgona anchovies and Dutch herrings, in glass jars
Cod sounds, in kegs
Anchovy and herring paste
Fresh salmon, in 1 and 2lb. tins
Candied Lemon, Orange, and Citron Peel
Nutmegs, cinnamon, and all kinds of spices
Mixed pudding spice (wholesale and retail)
Ground black, white, and cayenne pepper
Indian curry powder and Captain White's curry and Mullagatawney paste
With a vast variety too varied and extensive for an advertisement.
At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
550 and 552, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
N.B.—Just landed, Moor's prepared Soluble Milk Chocolate; also, Manila, Fry's, and Navy Chocolate, &c. 12181

SKINLESS OATS!!!
THE Undersigned is Cash Buyer of Skinless Oats in any quantity.
ROBERT GUY,
12165 217, George-street South.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—Persons arriving in Sydney from England or elsewhere, will meet with excellent accommodation at Mrs. FIELD's Establishment, No. 1, Prince-street, Church-hill. Terms moderate. 12140

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A gentleman wishing to dispose of a practice in a rapidly increasing inland town, will treat with principals on moderate terms. Address may be obtained at the *Herald* Office. 12073

## SALES BY AUCTION.

56 HORSES.
1 CLYDESDALE ENTIRE.
CARTS, TENT, GIGS, &c.
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A thorough-bred saddle mare
A gentleman's hackney, fast and safe
A boy's pony, used to children
A thorough broken-in lady's mare
Five Brisbane water horses
Ten Illawarra horses and mares
Six Camden horses
A dray horse, dray, and harness
Five harness horses
A Clydesdale entire, very large
Twenty-four other horses and mares
A large box cart; a stone truck; a spring cart; a dray; a phæton; two pigs; a tent, &c. 12136

MR. G. PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, 13th December, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising — Chest of drawers, chairs, table, bedsteads, washstands, looking glasses, crockeryware, covers and basins, decanters, long cloth, four boxes new and second-hand clothing, chest tea, flour, beef, pork, ladies' work baskets, half-pint tumblers, sets of dishes, bags of rice, potatoes, case of new and second-hand books, a large quantity of empty cases, and sundry other goods too numerous to particularize.
Terms cash—No reserve. 12108

TO PARTIES IN SEARCH OF AN INDEPENDENT LIVING.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Taylor, of 570, George-street, corner of Queen's-place, opposite Church-hill, to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, the Goodwill, Fixtures, and Furniture of his snug Coffee and Eating House, which is parted with solely in consequence of the extreme ill-health of the proprietor,
Terms—cash. 12170

CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES.
LEASES FOR SEVEN, FOURTEEN, AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.
ON SATURDAY, the 27th December next, the following Lands belonging to the Church and School Estates, will be put up to public auction, at the Court of Requests, Sydney, at 11, A.M., precisely.
The following is the plan upon which these lands will be offered for public competition.
A lease will be granted for 21 years, the tenant having the option to determine it at the expiration of the first or second term of 7 years. The rental of the second and third terms will be successively increased by half the amount of the annual rent of the first term, viz., in the following ratio, 4, 6, 8.
The lease will not contain any clause to prevent underletting, but the under-tenants will in no way be recognized by the Government; and the original lessee, unless a transfer be formally executed by the Agent, will be held responsible for the due payment of the rent.
The usual reservation as to making roads, constructing bridges, &c., will be introduced; but the reservation will not extend to timber which the tenant will be allowrd to cut.
The rent for the first year must be paid on the day of sale; after which period the rent will be payable in advance, yearly, when the annual rent is below thirty pounds, and half-yearly, when the rent is not less than that sum.
Any lands not bid for at the day of sale, will be open to selection by private contract at the upset price. Lithographed plans and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Agent.
*Leases to date from 1st January, 1852.*

| Lot. | Lot on plan. | Acres | County. | Parish. | Upset price ⅌ lot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | £ |
| 1 | ...... | 115 | Cook ......... | Sackville Reach | 20 |
| 2 | 27 | 640 | Bathurst ... | Oakley ........ | 4 |
| 3 | 28 | 640 | ditto ...... | ditto ........ | 4 |
| 4 | 48, 64, 74 | 1920 | ditto ...... | Ponsonby ...... | 14 |
| 5 | 1 | 1920 | Northumberland ...... | Ovingham ...... | 6 |
| 6 | 14 | 100 | ditto ...... | Gosforth ...... | 2 |
| 7 | Farm 1 | 183 | Gloucester.. | Horton ........ | 2 |
| 8 | 3 | 113 | ditto ...... | ditto ........ | 2 |
| 9 | 10, 11, 12 | 2320 | ditto ...... | Thalaba ...... | 7 |
| 10 | 13, 14, 15 | 2320 | ditto ...... | Trevor ........ | 7 |
| 11 | 16, 17, 18 | 2370 | ditto ...... | ditto ........ | 7 |

W. H. CHRISTIE,
Agent Church and School Lands.
Church and School Estates' Office,
Bent-street, November 27. 12079



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## THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.

On the first of January, 1860, the present Postage Act came into operation in the Colony, an act which established an uniform rate of postage. The Government, in framing that Act, had the experience of the uniform postage system in active working in the United Kingdom, as a precedent for the Colonial System. They were enabled to cull from the suggestions, the theories, and the labours of Mr. Rowland Hill, a system, which, subject to modifications, might be adopted here. It was rumoured, at first, that the Government would put out a feeler, in the shape of an uniform fourpenny postage, a rate which we, at the time, asserted would afford no postal relief to a very large portion of our fellow-colonists. Eventually the Government measure was brought forward, fixing an uniform two-penny rate of postage on letters despatched to, and received from the country districts, and an uniform penny postage for letters deliverable in the towns in which they were posted, making prepayment by stamps or money optional, but fixing a double postage on letters not stamped nor prepaid. So far as the postage on letters was arranged by the Postage Act, we always approved of the principle. An uniform penny postage throughout the colony would have left a large deficiency in the postal revenue, and the relief to the public from the rates at which they had been previously charged to the small charge of two-pence a letter, was a *desideratum* which the Postage Act accomplished. But the beauty of the system was tarnished by a false step on the part of the Government, by placing a postage on newspapers, to make up the deficiency which would be occasioned by the alteration in the postal charges. This proposal to tax newspapers took away from the popularity of the system. The press and the public protested against this innovation, against this tax upon literature; but the Council were compelled to yield, and take the present Postage Act as a postal instalment from the Government. Hardly had the Act come into operation when a motion was made to repeal that portion of it which charged a tax on newspapers, but the Government were inexorable, and pleaded the probability of a large deficiency in the postal revenue, and so matters were allowed to remain until the present session.

The Government have now brought in a Bill, to come into operation, and repeal the present Postage Act, on the first day of May next, and as the principle of the new Act differs essentially and materially from the old one, and also from the postage system at home, we proceed to point out the difference.

At present, it is optional with the sender of a letter to stamp or prepay it, and if the sender should neglect to do one or the other, the receiver of the letter is charged with a double postage. By the 19th section of the new Act, which went through Committee on Wednesday last, from and after the first of May next all letters shall be prepaid by the affixing thereon of stamps issued by the Post-Master-General, or Inspector of Stamps, and that (except as after provided) no letter shall be received, or if received, shall be transmitted by any postmaster, unless one or more stamp or stamps shall have been affixed thereon; and the same section provides that Postmasters shall keep a sufficient supply of stamps at the local post offices. This clause is the grand principle of the new Bill; upon this clause hinges the novelty of a system which has been proposed by Mr. Rowland Hill at home, but which has never been carried into effect. This clause not only makes a *compulsory prepayment*, but that such prepayment shall be by *stamps*, and not by money. Of the beneficial working of this system we have our doubts, of the confusion which this principle will occasion for months after the Act comes into operation, there cannot be a second opinion. This section of the Act assumes that every up-country station is supplied with stamps, or that every station is sufficiently near to a postmaster to be supplied with stamps at a moment's notice when required. But in a dispersed, scattered population, such as are found in the squatting districts, it will not unfrequently happen that stamps are not at a station, and probably can with difficulty be procured; and whilst the letter, if unstamped, is not to be forwarded to its destination, there is a saving clause to the local postmaster, that he may receive the postage in money, if his stock of stamps be exhausted. The sender may then pay the postage if he cannot purchase a stamp of the postmaster. And whilst there is such a severe penalty as detention and return on the sender for not stamping his letter, there is no penalty or punishment to be inflicted on the postmaster for not always keeping a supply of stamps. For the Post Office the regulation is an admirable one, it will simplify the keeping accounts between the local postmasters and the Postmaster-General, as it will limit the transactions almost to a stamp account; but to the public it will prove harsh, arbitrary, and oppressive; it will lead to interminable confusion, and the sender of a letter from the Namoi, who is ignorant of the law, and posts his letter unstamped, will, instead of his receiving an answer from the party to whom it is addressed in Sydney, receive a polite and civil circular from the Postmaster-General, informing him that the enclosed letter, though it has reached the city in which it would have been delivered if it had been stamped, yet as the sender appears ignorant of the Postage Act he has returned the same that the Namoi squatter may stick on a stamp, which will enable him to send it from the Post-Office, in George-street, to his correspondent in King-street, and where it would have been delivered before, but for the unfortunate ignorance of the writer. This clause does appear the more arbitrary, since a power is given in the Act to the Governor and Executive Council to arrange as to optional prepayment of letters to Britain or foreign ports.

But there is one section in the Act, (the 11th,) which will be hailed with joy from one end of the colony to the other. The section to which we allude is that which repeals the postage on newspapers, and provides that colonial newspapers, if transmitted within seven days from their date, shall be exempt from postage, as well as newspapers received from abroad, if under open covers, and not written upon excepting the address. This is but an act of justice on the part of Government, most properly made on the first occasion of considering the working of the Uniform Postage System. The present Postage Act did confer the privilege of making it optional to send newspapers by private hand or through the post office; and of the number of newspapers despatched from Sydney, a very large proportion were conveyed to their destination by the mail contractors at one half the charge fixed by the present Act as a postage on newspapers. The revenue, therefore, from newspapers was not so great as was anticipated, whilst the odious tax was regarded in its proper light, as a tax upon knowledge and literature.

One circumstance appears to have been omitted by the framers of the new Bill. The present Postage Bill applies to the colony of Victoria as well as to New South Wales, inasmuch as it was in operation before the former colony was detached from the latter. By repealing the present Act, the intercolonial postage regulations at present in force in Victoria and New South Wales cease, unless some arrangement be made with the Government of Victoria (and for which no power is given to the Government of New South Wales in the new Act) to adopt the principles which are provided for in the Bill now before the Council. It would be as well for the Government to have an uniform system adopted in Victoria, to prevent the confusion which must otherwise arise from the alteration in the present system, which applies to both colonies.

## CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOME.

No. LV.

London, August, 1851.

On all the working days of the week, save Friday and Saturday, our streets are thronged with Londoners, provincials, and foreigners making for the Great Exhibition. By their little baskets of provisions in one hand, and their catalogues in the other, you may know them. One never seems to tire of reading the characters and capabilities of distant countries in their works. It is "an appetite that grows with that it feeds on." Such crowds were never before drawn together, and Babel itself seems to be one of the contributions. Minute inspection of particular objects is now impracticable save on Fridays and Saturdays — the half-crown and five-shilling days; and therefore on those days chiefly do people now repair to the Crystal Palace who wish to add to their useful knowledge of its wonderful contents.

In the manufactures of glass, porcelain, China, and earthenware, England seems to bear away the palm in this little world, whatever she may do in the great one. I suspect that if either Bohemia or Berlin had put out all their strength, they would have beaten us in glass, &c., for most elegant specimens of their manufactures in this article have been common for some time past in the shop windows of London at very reasonable prices. It is astonishing, however, to see how quietly our artists avail themselves of foreign hints. There are British goods in glass and porcelain in the Exhibition which in design, as in every other respect, will stand comparison with any. We have crown and sheet glass, blown glass, coloured sheet and flashed glass, ventilators, and shades; embossed, enamelled, painted, and stained glass, for ornamental windows; bottle glass, cast plate glass, and glass for chemical and philosophical apparatus; flint glass, of various colours, and ornamented for vases, shades, &c.; and flint and crown glass for optical purposes. The once supposed lost art—the stained glass of the middle age artists—seems to be here found again. The Bohemian tints have been considered by some persons to be beyond rivalry elsewhere, but here is abundant matter to induce such persons to reconsider their judgment. Apsley, Pellatt, and Co., are the principal exhibitors in this department, and by their raw materials and models of furnaces, enable us to get an insight into the process of the manufacture itself. Their large chandelier for 144 candles is a brilliant work, and shines as much as their imitation Koh-i-Nor, which they have brought out and advertised for sale within the last few weeks. Hartley and Co., of Sunderland, also exhibit a complete model of a glass-house, containing an eight-pot furnace, adjoining which the process of glass-making is very simply and clearly elucidated.

Akin to the glass manufacture is that of the porcelain and earthenware departments. Almost every civilized country has sent some contribution here. From China, Persia, the East Indies, and other parts of Asia, we have beautiful specimens in stoneware, glazed and unglazed; earthenware, terra cotta vases, and other figures; ornamented porcelain, painted by hand, with imitations of metallic lustre, gilding, enamelling; porcelain and earthenware for architectural and household purposes, such as ornamental bricks, ornamental earthenware cornices and centre pieces for rooms; finger plates, door handles, and bell handles, all of beautiful pattern, and now almost exclusively used in the better sort of houses in England, although not yet employed to any extent in the Australian colonies. Then, of course, there are endless styles of dinner, tea, and breakfast services, flower pots, dessert ware, tobacco pipes, chessmen, and China fountains for conservatories, and statuettes innumerable of the Queen, and Prince, and Sir Robert Peel, and terra cotta wine coolers, encircled with the usual immoral proceedings of nymphs and satyrs. In this department I learn for the first time that in the reign of Louis XV. a new colour was brought out in Sevres China, the beauty of which delighted every body at the magnificent Court of that monarch. The colour was named the Rose of Dubarry, and all attempts to copy it out of the manufactory where it was invented, failed; and at last, in the year 1769, it ceased to be produced altogether, from the difficulty of procuring the genuine *pâte tendre* adapted for it. Very many attempts have been made to revive this precious tint, and have all failed, until when? To whose honour and glory tends this preparatory flourish? Why, to the honour and glory of our Colebrook Dale Company, apparently. For them has been reserved the proud distinction of bringing "Rose Dubarry" again into the world at the Crystal Palace.

The French, Austrian, and Berlin contributions in the above substances are certainly very beautiful, and in great variety. The former especially distinguish themselves in painted glass of every kind for Church windows; and their painted China is also here in beautiful variety, and equal to the most perfect water colour drawings from a lady's hand. The subjects are flowers, fruits, groups of figures, landscapes, &c. Between these productions, and the Berlin manufactures of the same description, only very confident critics would venture to decide. The specimens from the glass works of the Count Schaffgotsch,—does it not augur well for the interests of industry, when we have glass-blowing Counts in the world?—are unsurpassed by any thing of the same kind throughout the Exhibition. Of these, the colossal ruby vases, the enamel-like flower vases, the squamarin - enamel vases, the chalice glasses with carved arabesques, are perhaps the most striking. There is another Count also, Count Solms, the Administrator of the Glass Works at Baruth, near Berlin, who is also a very respectable contributor in this line. He sends a large variety of coloured glass, lamp glasses, tumblers, wine and champagne glasses, and coloured bottles. The Royal Prussian Porcelain Manufactory have contributed vases, with paintings after Peter Vischer, Nitéris, Slingeland, Von Klober, and Bellermann. Punch bowls, with paintings after Hogarth; flower vessels, after Watteau; and a hospitable coffee-pot, to contain 200 cups, also catch the eye as it ranges over the thousands of minor articles in the same class.

Perhaps, notwithstanding the inconveniences of want of classification, such want is not without some countervailing delights. Every step brings change, and reveals a novelty. The wildest appetite for contrasts may instantaneously gratify itself by stepping in a moment from India to Canada, or from Sydney to Woolwich Dockyard. Why need I classify more than the Commissioners have done? or why hesitate to go at once from the labours of the porcelain manufacturer, to those of the ship-builder? The Exhibition contains nothing more interesting than the vast collection of models of ships, steamers, yachts, life-boats, luggers, &c., in the English department, most of which are placed in the same part, in the gallery, at the western end of the Crystal Palace. So far as the crowds of honest Jacks, from cabin boys up to the most ancient mariners, permit landsmen to get a look at these models, they are examined carefully, and appreciated by all. The whole science of ship-building is here spread out before the eye. From skinless frames (exactly like, but certainly not better made, than the one twice carried in triumph out of the Supreme Court by Mr. Robert Johnson) up to the completely rigged, and completely fitted ship of war, we have every stage of this noble art before us. In addition to this, we possess abundant means of studying the comparative anatomy of ships, for I scarcely know what other name to give it. After exhausting,—if that be possible, our admiration on the series of sailing ships of war, and on the newest models of our own time, we may contrast the dropsical looking old Royal Sovereign (built by Peter Pett, at Woolwich, in the time of Charles I.; year 1637) with the sharp and elegant forms that are now turned out of our yards. Or we may turn from the model of the Noah's Ark looking Chinese junk, or the clumsy and dangerous Roman galley, to the graceful lines of the Vimiera, now laid on for Sydney, a very beautiful model of which noble vessel of 1020 tons is also amongst this collection, J. Laing, of Sunderland built, D. Dunbar and Sons own, and the immortal Neatby commands this, perhaps the finest merchant ship that ever entered your port. The model is excellently made by Mr. T. Hardy. Success to the Vimiera, although her principal owner is a Protectionist.

Besides the above vast collection of shipping models, there are a large number of others down stairs, amongst the Indian contributors. An Englishman cannot help feeling somewhat complacent as he notes the vast superiority of his own country, over every part of the East, in the matter of ship-building. Here is an Arab Bugia, of 500 tons, built at Bombay, used in trading from port to port in the Persian Gulf. It carries 12 or 14 guns, and three suits of sails (two to each suit) and it is said will sometimes attack ships of war. Another interesting clumsy concern is a model of a Lanum pirate Prahu, carrying 100 men, and a tripod-mast, used to lower as a bridge for boarding. There are twenty-two oars on either side, and one on each side of the stern for steering. But even these triumphs of the Indian Archipelago, together with all the rest of their wretched boxes, their Sampans, Catamarans, and Padewahkans, seem to be very little, if at all, in advance of the old Roman galleys.

Stepping across the nave from these objects, I entered once more into New South Wales. I was pleased at seeing an interesting addition to your former most meagre show. There is a beautiful specimen of spermaceti, about a foot and a half in size every way, contributed by Mr. Charles Chapman, of your city. Bars of yellow soap from W. H. Burford, two boxes of Newcastle coal, Mr. Josiah Vincent Laver's blacking, Hall and Co.'s leather, Port Phillip wheat flour 65 lb. to the bushel, specimens of white and yellow South Australian silk contributed by Earl Grey, Mr. Moses Joseph's mutton, Colonel Gibbes' and Mr. Yondale's (both fine) specimens of neatsfoot oil, Messrs. Rayner's doeskin cloths, and twelve bottles of olive oil, beautifully clear, from South Australia, with specimens of the ripe fruit in a wreath of branches disposed round the oil, are all prominent objects. But what were the Messrs. Macarthur about, to stow away so important a contribution as their 132 samples of merino wool, in a sort of child's plaything chest of drawers? The ever present sentence, "Visitors are requested not to touch the goods," kept these specimens constantly in their little drawers. Does Mr. Bricars begin to think that I have forgotten his beef hams? No, I have not, any more than I have forgotten that other beef, with the revered name of Dangar attached thereto. But Bricars' beef for me; beef, better cured, spiced, and smoked, I would not desire to see. I have smelt this beef several times; we have had a week or two of very warm weather, and many other Great Exhibition noses besides my own have been suspicious upon Mr. Bricars' contribution. All have pronounced it excellent, and the very smell of it is creative of appetite.

I must apologise to Mrs. Morrison, of Sydney, for not before noticing her delicate little attention to Prince Albert. The pair of mittens, and the ditto of socks, manufactured by that lady from the fur of the opossum, for the extremities of that popular prince, cannot but be pleasing to him, when he reflects, that thus whilst he has been sleeping, fair hands have been working for him and his.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday.

### ESTIMATES FOR 1851 AND 1852.

The COLONIAL TREASURER: In rising on the present occasion, he would state at first that it was his intention, before sitting down, to move that the Speaker do leave the chair, and the House go into Committee on the Estimates of Expenditure for 1851 and 1852; and the subject which it would first be his duty to bring under the notice of the Committee would be the message of His Excellency No. 33. It would be seen by this message, that there was a deficiency in the amount reserved in the schedules, compared with the amount expended, to a very considerable amount. And in the report of the Board appointed to enquire into this subject, and which was appended to the message, a full explanation was given of the way in which this deficiency had occurred. He admitted that in the latter part of the period over which this deficiency extended, there had been an error in the accounts, but it was an error rather in the way in which the accounts had been stated and kept, than any mistake as to the amount actually expended. When His Excellency the Governor-General, in the first session of Council after his arrival, surrendered the fees derived from the Courts of Requests and the Insolvent Courts to the general revenue, instead of reserving them as his predecessor had done to pay the expenses of these Courts, it became quite clear that the schedule would be quite insufficient to provide for the services contained in it, and that there had been and always must be an annual excess of expenditure under that schedule of from £3000 to £5000 a-year, say on an average to the extent of £4000 a-year. When, therefore, Sir Charles Fitz Roy restored the departments of Courts of Requests and the Insolvent Courts to the schedule, instead of maintaining them out of the fees collected in them, which were a legal charge and still existed, he stated in the Message in which he announced such restoration that he relied on a vote of the House to make up any deficiency in the schedule which might be found to exist, and consequently a surplus to the schedule amounting to £4385 13s. 4d. was voted. In the year 1844 Sir George Gipps asked for a surplus to the schedule amounting to £6745, which the Council refused to give, and consequently the Government withdrew from the schedules the deparments of Courts of Requests and the Insolvent Court. In consequence of this, in the years 1845 and 1846, the schedules were in excess of the expenditure by the sum of £2800. In 1847, these departments having been restored to the schedules the amount of expenditure was again increased, and in this year too a large additional expenditure accrued to this schedule in the payment of certain arrears of salary, which were decided by the Privy Council to be due to Mr. Justice Willis, amounting to £5750 6s. 10d. The excess of expenditure this year, therefore, was very large indeed; but it was defrayed out of the excess of 1845 and 1846, and out of the surplus of schedule B. During the whole time when the Courts of Requests and the Insolvent Court were thrown on their own resources the expenditure under the schedules, including these departments, exceeded the amount reserved by upwards of £4000 a year. In the year 1846, when these departments were restored to the schedule, as he had said before, the Council voted a supplement to the schedule, of £4385 13s. 4d. As, however, at the close of the year there was a surplus of schedule B, sufficient to meet the expenditure in excess of schedule A, the Governor-General would not take the vote which had been so liberally made by the Council; and thus up to the year 1849, the Excess of Expenditure in Schedule A was defrayed out of the surplus funds of Schedule B. In the year 1849, under directions received from the Secretary of State, a change was made in the mode of keeping the accounts of the colony. By this new system, all money expended in the year must be accounted for to that particular year. Formerly the expenditure of the month of January was charged to the previous year, so when this new system was brought into operation in the year 1850, 1849 was charged with the expenditure of eleven months only. But although the amount charged was only for eleven months, in 1849 the expenditure under Schedule A was in excess upwards of £2000 of the amount provided for the schedule for the whole year. This, too, was paid out of Schedule B; but in this year the surplus of that schedule ceased. There could be no doubt that it would have been better had the accounts been so made out that this excess of expenditure in the schedule should have been clearly shown to the Council. Another error had also occurred in keeping the accounts, by which the balance against the schedules was materially increased. No sums were charged against the schedules except under voucher or warrant from the Auditor-General. But it appeared that there had been considerable amounts paid for stationery out of the General Revenue, which were charged by the Auditor against the schedules; but, as no vouchers of these charges were given to the Treasury office, the financial statement he had made continued to show larger balances in favour of the schedules than actually existed. This was an error which had been going on for a considerable time; and, at the end of 1850, he found a balance of £1700 in favour of schedule B, which he then thought might be fairly handed over to schedule A, while, in effect, owing to the cause to which he had alluded the expenditure under schedule B was actually in excess by the sum of £1530; and, therefore, this sum which had been appropriated to schedule A necessarily had to be transferred back to its proper place. (The hon. Colonial Treasurer here proceeded to show the various sums which had been paid out of schedule B in aid of the deficiency of schedule A up to the close of 1850.) With regard to the present half year, credit had been given up to the full six months—although only eleven months of expenditure had been charged to 1849. The real amount actually deficient was rightly stated in paragraph ten of the report, and it was £9478 13s. 4d. Looking at the appendices No. 1 and 2 to the report, he thought it would appear clear that the increase that had been made to the schedules were quite sufficient to account for the deficiency. These increases amounted in schedule A for the Sydney District to £2767 0s. 6d., and for Port Phillip to £1149 3s. On schedule B in the Sydney district they amounted to £2500 5s. 3d., and in Port Phillip to £1866 3s. The only services actually provided for in the Port Phillip district under schedule A was the salary of the superintendent and of the Judge, while in schedule B there was no specific appropriation at all. The actual expenditure however, in Port Phillip, under schedule A, had been - in 1845, £6000; in 1846, £6500; in 1847 it had risen to £13,000; in 1849, £6600; and in 1850, £8000. Under schedule B also the amount spent for the Colonial Secretary's department and the Colonial Treasury at Port Phillip were very considerable. (The hon. member here enumerated the details of the expenditure under schedule B at Port Phillip.) For all these expenses no provision was made in the schedules, except, as he had before stated, for the salary of the Superintendent and the Judges. It was not, therefore, surprising that they should have been unable to keep the various departments within the compass of the schedules. The departments of the Colonial Secretary and his own had been, financially, a growing evil, diminishing the amount which, under schedule A, might have been appropriated to make up the deficiency of schedule B. With these remarks he begged to move that the Speaker do now leave the chair, and the House go into committee on these Estimates.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL seconded the motion.

Mr. DONALDSON: It was with an unfeigned consciousness of his inability to take the lead in this matter—with a deep conviction of how much more ably it would have been dealt with by the hon. and learned member for Sydney, whose words of eloquence on the subject of these schedules were still ringing in his ears—that he rose on the present occasion, he hoped for the last time, to fight the battle of the schedules, which had been so often fought before in that House. But conscious as he was of inferiority, as the hon. and learned member had not come forward, as the acknowledged leader of the House, a place which all assigned to him, to take this question in hand; and as he had been pressed by many of his friends to do so, however he might fail in ability he should not shrink from the duty thus conferred upon him; and he trusted this night that the House would, for the last time, meet on this battle field to defend the right of spending their own money, and to put down the grievance of these schedules for ever. He meant to move an amendment on the motion of the hon. member the Colonial Treasurer, which amendment he would now read to the House. "That the question be amended by adding at the end thereof the words 'and that with reference to His Excellency the Governor-General's Message No. 33, in which a vote is requested for the sum of £5817 4s. 7d., to cover an excess of expenditure which has taken place upon the schedules A and B, of the Imperial Act 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 76, it be an instruction to the Committee not to vote any sum in aid of those schedules.'" The noble speech made by his hon. and learned friend the member for Sydney, the other night, would, he trusted, be read by all the friends of the colonies in England—and he would say that this speech afforded the theme of which the proceedings that night would be the illustration. These schedules had it was known to them all, been a grievance, and had been over and over again proclaimed a grievance since 1843; but they had been mixed up with other grievances in the discussions which have hitherto taken place in respect to them. That night they had to deal with them alone, and he thought he should be able to show that not only were they a grievance in principle, but that they were utterly impracticable in practice, and beyond the management of the Government altogether. That they were not only an inconvenience to the Government, but while the Government could not keep its expenditure within these schedules it could not even keep a correct account of that expended under the schedules. He thought the position in which the Government was placed in regard to these schedules was a godsend to the country. He believed so, because now for the first time he believed the representatives of the people had these schedules in their power, and if they did their duty this night the battle was their own. They had now the opportunity of ridding themselves of this oppression, this grievance. He did not wish to say anything however of the Government or of its individual members. Far was it from him to impute to them any intentional wrong in respect to this subject, but when he looked on the aspect of this question as it now came before them, he could not but think of the words of Oliver Cromwell, when he saw from the heights the position taken up by the opposing army previous to one of his bloodiest victories; "The Lord has delivered them into my hand." (Roars of laughter.) So he believed this night, by the intricacy and confusion which these schedules had introduced into the accounts of the Government, the Government would be delivered into their hands, and that the schedules might thus be got rid of for ever. The embarrassment, the difficulty, the humiliating position in which these schedules had placed the Government, would, he believed, have rendered it heartily sick of them, and it would with open heart and hand now do its best to have them abandoned altogether. He hoped, therefore, that the House would not on this occasion vote 1s. for the schedules, until they were all brought before the Council by the Executive, to be discussed item by item. If they did otherwise they would cast a censure on the acts of their predecessors, who had over and over again maintained this principle. He would now proceed to the dilemma in which the Government was fixed. In 1849, was the commencement of this mistake in the accounts, as it was called before, but he should show that in 1849 the Council distinctly affirmed the principle of not voting anything in excess of the schedules. In that year the Report of the Law Commission was brought down and laid upon the table of the House, and it was generally admitted that that report was a document of great ability. But though the House agreed with most of the propositions contained in that report, it refused to carry out its recommendations by voting 1s. in excess of the schedules. On the motion to go into committee on the items proposed in excess of the schedules it was moved by Mr. Foster, then member for Port Phillip, that the House should go into committee that day month, and this motion was carried by a majority of 19 to 7. Therefore this vote fixed the principle adopted by the Council after the new system of keeping the accounts had been introduced. He could hardly imagine, therefore, unless it were to relieve themselves from the intense financial difficulty in which the Government was placed, that it would now have come down to the House to ask it to say aye to that which for the last eight years it had been constantly saying no. He did not think the Government could have seriously thought the House would assent to a measure like this, unless indeed they calculated on working on the feelings of some hon. members to betray their former principles, and deny their former practice. But there was a graver aspect in which this question was to be viewed, one to which he alluded with pain—and it was that the Government had come down with a statement of accounts, which was laid on the table of that House (the abstract of receipts and expenditure for 1850), and which was not true. He deeply regretted this, because he felt that by it confidence in the Government would be shaken—in the Government, both here and at home. The country would be looked on with distrust when it was noised abroad that its public accounts were incorrectly kept, and however leniently the colony and that House might be disposed to look upon the error of the Government in this respect, it would not be so leniently looked upon in England. To use an illustration which, he believed, he had before used in that House, the world was not the less a world without the circumambient air that surrounded it; but without that circumambient air the world would fall to pieces. And so any Government once deprived of the confidence which correctness in its accounts inspired, would also fall to pieces. It could not go on when it failed to keep up the public credit by keeping correct accounts. Now, with regard to the argument of the Colonial Treasurer—that the House had committed itself to this vote by the course it had adopted in reference to the schedule A in 1846, he was prepared to meet it, and should have explained that course, even if it had not been alluded to by the hon. gentleman. 1846 was the first year of Sir Charles Fitz Roy's vice royalty. For years previously the Council had been battling with Sir George Gipps with regard to the right he had to appropriate the fees derived from Courts of Requests and the Insolvent Court to the maintenance of those establishments, and in all those financial disagreements he had always thought and continued to think that Sir George Gipps was always wrong, and the Legislative Council was always right. Now, in the first session of Sir Charles Fitz Roy's administration, the new Governor being no doubt anxious to stand well with the Legislature, came down to the House, and gave up the control of these fees to the Legislature. The Council, naturally conciliated by this procedure, did make a certain compromise, and passed the following resolution:—"We, the Members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled—perceiving that your Excellency has placed on the Estimates of Expenditure several Departments for which provision is made by Schedule A to the Act of Parliament 5 and 6 Victoria, cap 76, annexed—desire most respectfully to intimate to your Excellency that, being thus called on to vote a Supplement to the services in the said Schedule enumerated, we claim the right, as heretofore, to fix the amount to be appropriated to every detail of such services, except such as are specifically provided for in such Schedule. At the same time, we respectfully beg to assure your Excellency, that we have no intention, in asserting this right, to propose alterations in any of the salaries in the said Schedule, to which the faith of Her Majesty's Government has already been pledged." And here he would pause to express the indignation which he in common with every member of that House must feel at the miserable jealously and distrust which was evinced by the Secretary of State of the good faith and liberality of the House, a distrust which was entirely unwarranted, as he believed the House had never in any one instance reduced the salary of any officer appointed from home. On th contrary, the House had been particularly tender in relation to all such salaries. On the 9th August, 1850, he (Mr. Donaldson) moved an amendment on a motion proposing a reduction in the salaries of certain officers to the following effect:—"That all the words following the word 'that' be omitted, with a view to insert in their place the words 'in the opinion of this Council the salaries of the under-mentioned officers, together with some others whose salaries are included in those paid out of the sums reserved by the schedules A, B, and C, are higher than, with a due regard to the value of the services rendered to the public and the time and attention necessary for the proper performance of the same, they ought to receive, namely—1 The Chairman of of Quarter Sessions, 2. the Commissioner of the Court of Requests, 3. the Criminal Crown Solicitor, 4. the Crown Prosecutor, 5. the Registrar of the Court of Requests, amounting, as they do, to 3,100 a year.'" This resolution was carried. Now talk of the good faith of the Council in respect to salaries! here the Council only stated that in their opinion the salaries attached to the offices were too high, but did not attempt to reduce them. But these were the very salaries which the Government itself had virtually reduced, not indeed by decreasing the payment of any officer, but by uniting the duties of two separate offices into one. The case of the Sheriff indeed was one fully in point, for his appointment was an imperial one; and yet the Government had cut off £500 a year from his salary, when they became pressed by their necessities, without any ceremony whatever. He contended, therefore, that the Council had no right to be suspected of ill faith with that sort of superciliousness which was displayed by Earl Grey, either by the Imperial Government or by the Government here. But to return to the arrangement. Whatever might have been done in 1846, it was quite plain that in 1849 the Council resumed its own right to deal with these schedules as it thought fit. If out of good feeling towards the Executive, the Council did, in 1846, vote the sum of £4300, in addition to schedule A, that vote was for 1846 and 1847 alone. The Government was, therefore, placed, in either case, on the horns of a dilemma. If it relied on that vote, it should have come down, year after year, and asked for a repetition of it; but if they had spent the public money without any such vote, if they had been taken from the general revenue, to make up the deficiency of the schedules, without the consent of the Council, then they had been guilty of a malversation of the public funds, and he predicted that such an evil must continue until that millenium in Legislature should arrive, in which these schedules should be done away with altogether. He would now refer to the message itself. The message stated that there had been an excess of expenditure over the amounts reserved for schedule A and schedule B. Now, in the 11th clause of the Governor-General's opening Message, allusion was made to these schedules and this excess of expenditure; and it was stated a Message would be sent down on the subject at a future day, and it would be remembered that in the address in answer to that Message, this 11th clause was passed over in significant silence. This was a somewhat broad hint to the Goverment, and it was taken; for that opening Message was read to them on the 14th October; and no such Message was sent down until about six days ago; in fact, they found on the 10th November, four weeks after this opening Message, a Board was appointed to inquire into the causes which led to the over expenditure of the sum of £1,010 17s. 3d. on the schedules A and B. If there were not some very grave difficulty at the bottom of this over-expenditure, such a course would hardly have been adopted. It put him in mind of the year 1787 when France got into financial difficulties, and the consequence was, that the financial policy of Minister Calonne, who then held controul over the finance department, began to be suspected, and Minister Brienne was called to the department. But confidence was not restored by Minister Brienne; suspicion still lingered; for the financial difficulties remained; and all France, with one voice cried out for Neckar; how he took it that the hon. member, the Auditor-General was their Minister Calonne, and the hon. member, the Colonial Treasurer, was their Minister Brienne—(great laughter)—and the Government having but little confidence in either, and feeling that the public would have had as little, called in their Minister Neckar, in the person of the hon. member, the Postmaster-General. (Great laughter.) But if the subject were not too grave for ridicule, the manner in which it had been reported on by these three financial Ministers would certainly provoke laughter. In the fifth paragraph of the Report it was stated, "In consequence of this arrangement respecting the Courts above described (the Courts of Requests and the Insolvent Court), there has been, from the year 1847, a large and fixed excess of expenditure over the sum provided by schedule A for the administration of justice." If, then, from 1847 the deficiency had existed, why had it not been reported to the House, what good result would arise from keeping a fact like this in the back-ground? But the way in which the deficiency, in 1849, was brought about was explained in the 13th paragraph of the Report in a truely humorous way. The 13th paragraph states:—"At the end of the year 1849, the alteration in the mode of keeping the accounts was adopted, under which all payments are debited to the year in which they are actually made, and not to the year for which they are due. The salaries and other expenses, therefore, chargeable on the schedules for December, 1849, being paid in January, 1850, appeared in the accounts of 1850, and, similarly, those for December, 1850, appeared in the accounts for 1851. Owing to this arrangement, an expenditure for eleven months only appears in the accounts for 1849, against the fund for the twelve months, and the apparent deficiency is therefore small; the expenditure for the twelfth month is carried forward through the following year, and remains out of sight until the closing of the accounts to the end of June last, on the separation of Victoria, where it appears as though it were for a seventh month to be provided for out of the fund allowed for six. The excess is then brought out in full." Clever financiers, and crafty accountants, to keep this deficiency out of sight so long, how ingenious the course taken; here they saw, after eighteen months' pregnancy, these financiers were put to bed of a seven months' child. (Great laughter.) This was the obstetric phenomena in financial matters on which they were now invited to gaze. The deficiency had been kept out of sight for eighteen months—had been kept out of sight till the separation of the two colonies of New South Wales and Victoria demanded a squaring of all accounts. Why if the separation had been delayed to 1875, the deficiency would probably have amounted to £50,000, £70,000, or £100,000, and no doubt the same ingenious dodge of keeping it out of sight would have been resorted to. A more painful result than this schedule system both to the country and to the Government could not well be imagined. It showed that this system was not a good one, that it could not be well managed, and under it the Government had fallen into the worst difficulty which could befal a Government, that of being unable to keep its accounts correctly. The importance of keeping the accounts of Government strictly correct, so that the public could place the most implicit confidence in them, was most eloquently described in a speech lately made in the House of Commons by Mr. D'Israeli. That hon. genttleman said—"The public credit of the country is after all the real question which is at stake, and ministers are not to be encouraged in passing measures, the tendency of which is considerably to injure the public revenue of the country." Let them apply these words to themselves. There was a time when the debentures issued by this Government were blown upon on the stock Exchange—and now, when the credit we enjoyed was grown to the very culminating point of perfectibility, this incorrectness of the public accounts—this keeping out of sight an expenditure of the public money made 18 months ago, was sufficient to inspire distrust and suspicion in England. The hon. member (Mr. D'Israeli) then went on to say—

We on this side of the house are fully alive to the blessing of public credit. We live in an atmosphere and world so completely and immediately influenced by that principle, that we are not content that it should for a moment be endangered. I read, to-day in the writings of the most eminent publicist of the present time who recently visited this country, a sentence the justice of which I am not prepared to acknowledge. He said that things had changed in England as well as every where else, and that property here is not as secure as it was, nor public credit as sacred. Now I believe that eminent man was misled by the superficial circumstances which he saw around him. He might easily be so misled; but it is an observation never before made by a man of so much weight and authority. It is necessary to see what public credit is. He knew very well that England raises a larger revenue than many countries which are much larger in their extent than she is. We were often told by members of the League, in the days of their own struggle, that there was scarcely a raw production which entered into our consumption which was not imported from foreign countries; and we know very well, by that most magnificent palace raised to the glory of England by the prescient philanthropy and political sagacity of our estimable Prince, the raw materials of those things which contribute most to the wealth of this country, and for the manufacture of which she stands pre-eminent, are not to be found in the dominions of his Consort; and we know that if the Geological Society went each with his hammer and broke up all the quartz in the kingdom they would not produce so much as one ingot of the precious metal. I saw a few days ago in one of those organs of information which influence public opinion so much in this country a catalogue of the resources of the principal dominions of the world, and although I am not aware that any gentleman here would derive much instruction from its perusal, yet the aggregate very much struck me. Colossal Russia, with its gigantic pretensions looming in the future, menacing the coming generations of men, her mighty legions are supported by a public revenue not greater than that raised by the English exciseman. Then, again, the great empire of the Cæsars, enriched by the triple revenue of three kingdoms—Bohemia, Lombardy, and Hungary—does not raise an amount equal to that levied by the stamp duties of this kingdom—that tax which has been so severely criticised, and, strange to say, the revenue of Prussia, whose military array affrighted all the capitals of Europe within the last two years, is not so great as that local and provincial taxation respecting which it has been my fortune to trespass upon the house on more than one occasion. And that catalogue—which did not even include India with its crowd of Kings and myriads of people—with its mountains of light (laughter), its pillared palanquins, of precious metal showered at the feet of our Queen, with British science guiding its financial resources—does not yield from its broad and exuberant bosom a public revenue so great as that afforded by the curtailed custom-houses (cheers.) By what means have we been able to produce a revenue greater than that of Russia, or of the nations of Europe, greater than that of India, or any other country in the East, but by public credit? Public credit is the Chancellor producing from these islands riches more precious than the harvests of the tropics, the gems of Golconda, or the treasures of the Pacific. And of this credit the Parliament of England is the creator, the champion, and the guardian.

This Council was the champion and the guardian of the public credit in this colony: cribbed, cabined, and confined as were their powers, he believed the Council had endeavoured conscientiously to discharge this duty to the fullest extent; and that they had fulfilled every obligation which good faith and high honour called upon them to fulfil. It was, therefore, painful to have to notice this incorrectness in the accounts laid before them by the Government; but the exposure was a necessary one, and they were called upon to make it. Whatever difficulties might ensue, if the House were true to itself, it would not vote any excess to these schedules without having the items before them. To do so now, seeing that the excess had been caused by appropriations made in past years by the Government, without the assent of the Council, would be to say that the House was to be bound by the schedules while the Government was not. If the Government might increase these schedules by £5000 in this manner, what was to prevent them increasing them by £50,000 or £100,000? If by complication of bookkeeping the accounts could not be correctly kept, that the figures of the two departments of the Auditor General and the Colonial Treasurer could not be made to square, and if they thought this was a desirable state of things, then let them vote this money. If they thought that there should be one revenue independent of the control of the Council and another that was not, then let them vote this surplus to the schedules. But if, as he believed they did, they thought this reservation of the public money was a gross injustice, and that its appropriation had been attended with confusion and error likely to weaken public confidence in the Government, then they would refuse to vote one shilling to relieve the Government from the dilemma in which it was placed, until the full control of the schedules was surrendered to the Council. If they gained this triumph, he believed they would virtually have got rid of the schedules, and the Government both at home and in the colony would at length acknowledge that they were the best judges how the money of the public should be spent for the general good of the colony. He now begged to move the amendment.

Mr. LAMB seconded the amendment.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL: As one of the Board appointed to enquire into these deficiences of the schedules, he felt it his duty to offer a few remarks on this occasion in reply to the observations of the hon. member who had just sat down. The remark which he particularly wished to notice was a very grave and severe one. It was that in which the hon. member stated that the accounts laid on the table by the Government were not true, and that consequently public confidence must be shaken in the Government. He (the Postmaster-General) had gone through these accounts, and he believed they were true, and he thought he should be able to satisfy the House that they were so before he sat down. There was undoubtedly an error in the accounts, but it was an error of inadvertence, and did not he, considered, affect the truth of the accounts generally, in any such manner as to warrant a withdrawal of confidence from the Government. He might state that when he was first appointed to this Board, not being familiar with the accounts in question, he had requested the Auditor-General to frame separate accounts showing the expenditure on one side and the income on the other, for the different years over which they extended. These accounts extended back to the year 1847, when in consequence of the restoration of the Courts of Request and Insolvency Court to schedule A, that schedule became deficient for the purposes contained in it. From that time forward this schedule required an addition of from £4000 to £5000 a year, as it was evident that the expenses of the schedule, amounting to between £24,000 and £25,000 per annum, could be paid out of the reserved fund of £20,000. In the year 1846, therefore, application was made to the Council for a supplement to schedule A, and this supplement was granted, a sum of £4385 13s. 4d. being voted by the Council in aid of the schedule. The results of these yearly accounts which he caused to be made out were stated in the report. In the year 1847, there was an excess of expenditure of £3302 6s. 10d., which was covered by a balance remaining at the credit of schedule A at the close of the preceding year. In 1848 the excess was £4722 13s. 4d., which was covered by the surplus of schedule B. In 1849 there was an excess £5767 11s. 4d—£2152 6s. 3d. of, was covered by the surplus of schedule B., leaving, however, an excess of £3615 5s. 1d., for which there was no provision. This deficiency, however, did not appear in the printed accounts of the year 1849, in consequence of an alteration which then took place in the mode of keeping the accounts, as explained by the Board in the 13th paragraph of their report. In the printed accounts for 1849 the expenditure of only eleven months was charged against the income of the whole year, and the excess therefore appeared very small, and was apparently covered by the surplus then remaining to the credit of schedule B. The accounts for the year 1849 were balanced in that manner. In the year 1849 the expenditure under the schedule was £38,767 11s. 4d., and the income £35,152 6s. 3d., leaving a balance of £3615 5s. 1d. to be provided for out of the funds for 1850. In 1850 the expenditure under the schedules was £38,232 18s. 3d., which with the balance left to be provided for from 1849 amounted to £41,848 3s. 4d. The sum paid in that year was £37,687 1s. 7d. leaving a balance of £4161 1s. 9d. to be paid out of the funds of 1851. In the first half of the present year the excess of expenditure has been £2043 5s. 10d., which, added to the balance remaining from 1850 of £4161 1s. 9d., made a total excess of £6204 7s. 7d., as shown by the statement of the Auditor-General appended to the Message of His Excellency the Governor. Although, therefore, these accounts did not show correctly or satisfactorily the expenditure under the schedules for every year, yet every item of expenditure was fairly set down, and the result was faithfully brought out on the 30th of June of the present year. The expenditure of the month not charged to 1849 was carried through 1850, and was charged against the income of the first six months of 1851. If he had succeeded in making this statement of figures intelligible, he thought he had said enough to shew that the accounts were true, although there was an error in them; and they were not so clear and explanatory as might have been desired. It also appeared, from the speech of the honorable member for Durham, that no less a sum than £10,000 had been expended in excess of the schedules, and this expenditure kept out of sight of the Council. This was not the case. If the honorable member would refer to the Auditor-General's statement appended to the Message of the Governor-General, he would find that the deficiency of £3000 in 1850 was made up out of the land revenue, and a sum of £1500 from schedule B.

Mr. DONALDSON: But there was no surplus of £1500 at the credit of schedule B—and therefore the accounts were not true.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL: True, the £1500 was only an apparent surplus, but this also arose from an error. He could not see that such an error did make the accounts untrue, so as to shake confidence in the Government. It was to be regretted that the mistakes had occurred; but the object of the speech of the honorable member for Durham seemed to be to show that the Government had placed before the House accounts that were not true, and this he trusted he had shown was not the case.

Mr. LAMB had read with great attention all the documents on this subject which had been sent down to them by the Governor-General respecting these confused accounts, and he had listened with the greatest attention to the statements made by the honorable members the Colonial-Treasurer and the Postmaster-General, and he must say that both the written documents and the verbal statements had not sufficed to explain away the perplexities in which these very confused accounts were involved. The Postmaster-General cavilled with his hon. friend the member for Durham, because he stated that these accounts were not true; and he says that this charge of untruth in the accounts was not justified. He must say that he thought the statement of his hon. friend was quite correct. That the statements that had been rendered to the House were not a correct account of the expenditure under these schedules, and that consequently the accounts were not true. It was impossible in the face of the report of the hon. member the Postmaster-General to say, that these accounts were true. It mattered not whether the accounts were made up for eleven months or for thirteen months, the result would be in the end the same; and it was quite clear that in the year 1850, £3800 had



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been taken out of the General Revenue for the purposes of schedule A, without any consent of this House. What he complained of was, not the amount voted by the Council in 1846; the Council voted these under stipulations that in voting any excess the whole of the items on the schedule should be submitted to it. But if the House had understood since then that upwards of £3000 annually was expended for this purpose, no doubt it would have required these items to come under its revision. But what was the case? The Government had been spending this money, not only without the consent but without the knowledge of the House. True it was that they had been spending it in ignorance, even on their own part, that they were so doing, and he could not say that such ignorance was very creditable to themselves. Now, however, at the fag-end of the session, they came down to ask the House to make good this most improper expenditure which had been going on. There were many items in this expenditure, in respect to which their mouths had been shut in the earlier part of the session. There was £278 to Mr. Miles: when it was matter of complaint with the House that this sum should have been paid without the consent of the House, they were told it was paid out of the schedules, and that they had nothing to do with it. Now, however, it appeared they must pay for it. There was £20 paid for drawing the Corporation Bill, as if there were not Crown law officers enough for such a purpose. Then there was £150 for a clerk to the Private Secretary for three years. Very likely the item was a proper one, but if the Council had to vote the money which they were now asked to do, it should have been brought under their consideration year by year. Then there was half salary to Mr. Justice Therry, and a number of other items which ought at all events to have been submitted to the Council before the money was paid. If it had been shown in 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850, that these schedules were altogether insufficient for the carrying on of the Government, and the Council had voted the necessary supplement, they would have had a stronger case to put before Parliament; and in passing the Act of 13th and 14th Victoria, it is probable these schedules would have been omitted. If, indeed, the Government itself had known its true position, it would, he had no doubt, have assisted the Council in its demand for the abolition of these schedules. The hon. member, the Colonial Treasurer had said, that under the schedules no provision was made for the appointments at Port Phillip. What had that to do with this Council, or the authorised expenditure of this money by the Government. They were the financiers who were to apportion the sum reserved under these schedules. They fixed the salaries; the Council had no voice in the matter at all. This was in fact the very grievance complained of; for, if the Council had had a voice in the matter, it is more than probable that no excess of expenditure would have taken place. The hon. Colonial Treasurer also said that the mistake had arisen out of a discrepency between the accounts of the Auditor-General and his own. But this was no reason that the mistake should have been perpetuated for years. Surely it was not too much to expect that these gentlemen would have occasionally compared accounts, would have called over their books. No one in the Council he believed wished to insinuate that the incorrectness in the statement of accounts was intentional, but it was impossible not to see on the statement of the Board that the accounts wanted correctness, and consequently were not true. If this statement had been brought forward last session, he believed it would have afforded another and stronger argument in support of the annual motion of the honorable and learned member for Sydney for the redress of grievances, and would have given additional weight to the powerful speech on the subject addressed to the House the other night. For his own part he could never consent to vote the deficiency in any of these schedules. He looked upon them as a badge of thraldom, a mark of humiliation, and he would never vote one penny to extend them.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL: If he were as delinquent in this matter as honorable members seemed disposed to make out he was, he should be ashamed to lift up his head in this Council. But he was not conscious of any such deliquency. He had always discharged his duty faithfully, and to the best of his ability, and if confusion and mistake had occurred, it had been through no wilful negligence on his part. The reason that this excess had occurred was this: He had always thought when schedule B failed, that the vote of the Council in 1846 for £4385 in aid of schedule A, might be applied to any deficiency that might arise, and if that course had been adopted in 1849 there would have been a surplus of £770. With regard to the truth of the accounts kept by him, he should be glad if a Select Committee were appointed by the House to examine his accounts, for he felt confident the result of such an examination would be to clear him of any such charge as had been made against him. In the course of his official career, upwards of 25 millions had passed through his office, and he could say that the whole of his accounts, and those of his hon. friend the Colonial Treasurer, were audited up to the year 1843. With regard to the £1532 placed at the credit of schedule B, and which was not correct, it occurred from a clerk having placed this surplus as the credit balance of the eleven months' expenditure charged against 1849, and he naturally carried it on to the credit of the schedule in the following year.

Mr. DARVALL could not vote on this question without expressing his opinions with respect to it, and he had hoped that the hon. member, the Colonial Secretary, would have afforded to the Council that explanation of this matter which might naturally be expected from the organ of any Government against which any motion of reproach or censure was brought, and such, to some extent at least, must the amendment of the hon. member for Durham be considered. He thought the House was entitled to the fullest explanation, and if this had been afforded, the question might have been differently dealt with. There was a very great difference, a difference which he was sure would be admitted by the House at once, between an intentional departure from duty, and an unintentional error. Every member of the House would, he was persuaded, be ready to join in the severest censure of the Government, if he could believe that the Government had intentionally made, or wilfully concealed, the error that had been made. That there had been great ignorance displayed in some department of the Government was quite clear. That there was error the accounts themselves showed; nor was it necessary that all the eloquence and invective of the speech of the honorable member for Durham should have been wasted to exhibit that which the statement or account was transparent to show. Unless this invective was for the purpose of pointing the barb, of showing that the error had been intentional, he could not see to what purpose that speech was made. The honorable member had said that this error must shake the public confidence in the Government. He apprehended that without the confidence of the public no Government in any community could exist. It was public confidence alone that held any Government together. No doubt it would be better that the whole expenditure of the public money should be made by the representatives of the people, and he would venture to say it would sweeten the lives of officials if this were the case; and if the burden of appropriating the public revenues was cast on the shoulders that ought to bear it. He did not say that in such a state of things the money would be better spent, but at all events the country would have the satisfaction of spending it as it liked, and they would be free at least from the miserable and degrading jealousy and distrust evinced by Earl Grey. All that the Government had now to do, however, was to appropriate the money which was reserved under the schedules, and the question with which they had to deal was, whether the money had been properly applied or not. The Council itself had offered to give a civil list more liberal than that reserved under these schedules, under certain conditions however; but he doubted whether the Council, in this respect, had not been too liberal in its concessions, and whether those concessions would not, in the course of a few years, have to be retracted. They were entitled to the expenditure of their own revenues without any concession on their part at all. They had asserted this principle over and over again, and they had solemnly reiterated it on the motion of the hon. and learned member for Sydney the other night. The question, therefore, of the propriety or impropriety, the justice or the injustice, of the schedules did not arise. The question referred only to an error in the account. Now it would be acknowledged on all hands that the character of the gentleman in whose department this error had taken place had always been unimpeached and unimpeachable, and the errors that had thus crept into his department did not affect the rest of the Government, therefore it could not be said that this error in one department, without the knowledge of the higher and controlling departments of the Government, should shake confidence in that Government. He trusted the defence which the Government had to offer was, that they had brought the error forward as soon as they had discovered it. The assumption of the Auditor-General indeed, that an unexpended vote of former years could be applied to the deficiency of subsequent years, was much to be regretted, as it showed great ignorance of the principle on which those annual votes were made; but he was quite confident this assumption was not countenanced by his hon. friend at the head of the Government, the Colonial Secretary. He was happy, however, that the Government could, in the dilemma in which it was placed, fall back upon the fines and fees of the Courts of Requests and the Insolvent Courts to make up this deficiency: for if it could not do so, he thought the House must assent to this vote, unless indeed, they wished to reproach the Government with having wilfully made and concealed this error. But if the Government could fall back on this fund, he hoped the House would encourage them to do so, and thus prevent any increase in these schedules. But he must disagree with the hon. member for Durham that these accounts were not true,—at all events in the sense he meant, when he went on to deduce from their untruthfulness that the Government would lose the confidence of the public. He must, however, express his surprise that the mistake in these accounts should have been so long unperceived; but he trusted they would still hear enough from the Colonial Secretary to render any thing like a vote of censure on the Government unnecessary.

Mr. DONALDSON begged to explain that mercantile accounts were styled full, true, and particular. An account might be full and particular, but not true or full, and true and not particular, and in this sense only he had used the words not true. He had not called them false accounts, and he was sure the hon. gentleman opposite would never imagine for one moment that he imputed any conduct that could be dishonorable to himself or to the Government to which he belonged.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY having been especially called upon by his hon. and learned friend who had just addressed the House, could not feel justified in remaining silent upon this subject, although it was not one with which as a member of the Government he was particularly concerned. The matter was one which had caused him a very great deal of annoyance; but he felt sure that if there had been a greater and more regular degree of intercourse between the departments of his honorable friends the Colonial Treasurer and the Auditor-General, the error in question would never have arisen. At the latter part of last year it became evident that there would be a deficiency on the part of the schedules; and a Board was at once appointed, consisting of the Judges and Crown Law Officers, to reduce as far as practicable the expenditure for the administration of justice, while similar instructions were sent to the heads of other departments, the cost of which were defrayed from the same fund. Considerable reduction was made in his own and the Colonial Treasurer's department. For himself, although he found considerable difficulty in dealing with the matter, he contrived in three days to reduce the expenses of his department to the extent of £500. In consequence of these reductions, however, it was so crippled; that he had only been able to carry it on by the aid of volunteers. Similar inconveniences had been felt, he was aware, in other departments; but still the expenses were brought within the schedules; and as the House had already heard, the statements which were laid before him—and to which, as to all other matters of duty, he devoted his earnest attention—showed invariably a considerable sum to the credit of schedule A. He consequently apprehended no difficulty, and the news of the error in question which he received on his return from a visit to the gold fields, was to him most astounding. He had never felt greater annoyance than when he was informed of the disagreeable fact, that there was a deficiency of £10,000. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to hear that the hon. member for Durham had acquitted his friend the Auditor-General from any wilful falsification of the accounts. (Hear, hear.) From his knowledge of that gentleman for twenty-two years, he felt sure that he was the last man in the world capable of falsifying an account. The error had arisen from some want of regularity or of vigilance on the part of that gentleman, or of some of his assistants, in this particular instance, and would not have occurred if an active communication had been kept up between this department and the Colonial Treasury. Had the Government known from the first that there was an excess of expenditure, undoubtedly the only fair and straightforward course would have been to come down to the House with a statement of the circumstances, and an application for a vote. This was the course which the Government would have taken, if it had been aware how matters really stood. (Hear, hear.) But as the House would not, under the circumstances, be compromised with reference to the schedule, he hoped that when they went into committee the sum applied for would be granted. There were precedents for that demand, which had been already alluded to. There were similar votes for 1843 and 1846, although the latter had not been made use of, the surplus upon the other schedules having been found sufficient to cover it. The Auditor-General had frequently pressed upon the Government the argument that the sum thus voted might be saved; but his own belief was, that this could not be done with any degree of fairness, the vote having had reference to one particular year. (Hear, hear.) The honorable member for Durham had made use of an expression which was scarcely warranted, having designated this proceeding as a flagrant mal-appropriation of public money, whereas it was admitted that the money had been applied *bona fide*, to the public service; although an error had occurred in the way of keeping the accounts.

Mr. DONALDSON explained that he only meant to charge the Government with mal-appropriation, if the correctness of the accounts was known and concealed, which was now said not to have been the case.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: The money had been applied to the public benefit, and this was a good reason why the House should vote the necessary aid. The legal questions as to the application of fees to meet this deficiency, would be referred to by such of his hon. friends as were attached to the legal profession; but he agreed with the hon. and learned member for Cumberland that these fees formed a fund of which the Government might very legitimately avail itself if any embarrassment should arise. In reality there had been an excess in the schedule from year to year, the apparent increase having arisen from the casting upon it of the Insolvent Court, the Court of Requests, and the Registrar-General's department, all of which were in themselves sources of a considerable revenue; more, indeed, than was sufficient to pay their expenses. Of this surplus the General Revenue had received the benefit.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR could not give a silent vote upon this subject, although it was one which he approached with great pain. If it was a mere question as to whether his hon. friend the Auditor-General had entertained any wilful design of mystifying the House, he should at once have acquitted that gentleman of any such design. But the question was not merely one of disputed accounts. It involved a principle which the Council had over and over again affirmed, and which could not, therefore, with any degree of consistency, be given up. The efforts of that House, and of the Legislative Council which preceded it, had been always directed to an abolition of the unconstitutional pressure of the schedules, and they were distinctly pledged to this course by the decision already referred to on the report of the Law Commission. The decision of the House on that occasion was arrived at by a majority of 19 to 9, and all who spoke in support of the views entertained by the majority on that occasion, had maintained that they must seek to be rid of the schedules, let the consequences be what they might. He could not admit that any mere financial error on the part of the Government could justify the House in departing from a great principle thus affirmed. (Hear, hear.) If it was so, any great principle might be got rid of in the same manner. If it was objectionable to give a vote in aid of the schedules in 1849, it was doubly so now because the Home Government must have known the principle maintained by the House on the occasion referred to. (Hear, hear.) The schedule ought, indeed, to have been given up altogether, and then not only as a concession to principle, but as a measure of ordinary policy. If they had not been burthened with that infamous schedule, they might readily make the concession now asked for, but they could now make no such concessions. (Hear, hear.) He could not refrain from supporting the amendment of his hon. friend the member for Durham without forgetting all the opposition which he and others had offered to the schedules on the floor of that House, and without, in fact, being guilty of a dereliction of his duty towards the public. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WENTWORTH had heard with great regret the principle broached by the honorable and learned member for Cumberland, and maintained by the Colonial Secretary with almost the character of a menace to the House, that the Government could of its own motion assume the control and appropriation of these revenues, which it had already and voluntarily relinquished. He could not repress a feeling of something more than regret that such a proposition should have come from an elected member of the House. (Hear, hear.) The many contests upon this point, and the bitter acerbities to which they had given rise, could scarcely be forgotten. He would ask the Colonial Secretary whether he desired to embarrass the closing years of the present administration by a revival of these acerbities. (Hear, hear.) After the elaborate reports which had been prepared upon this subject, and the unquestioned and unquestionable law which had been put forth, and which had, in fact, been acquiesced in by the head of the Executive himself; he was surprised that his honorable friend—a lawyer—should seek to revive this abandoned claim—or that the Colonial Secretary should intimate a similar design on the part of the Government, particularly at a time when these very fees were a part and parcel of the ways and means upon which that House had founded its votes during the present session. (Hear, hear.) He had never followed up the previous reports upon this subject by the proper step — the introduction of a declaratory Bill, as to the law with reference to these appropriations, because the abandonment by the Government of the objectionable claim had rendered such a measure unnecessary; but he should be compelled to this step if this obsolete claim was revived, although he should much regret the necessity of a step so calculated to revive the bitter feeling which had passed away. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe that the Governor-General would himself have sought the revival of this claim, but that it was only his bad advisers who suggested such a course. He regretted the embarrasment of the Government, and was free to confess that it arose solely from inadvertence; but the House having denounced the maintenance of the schedules as a great and pressing grievance, could not pass a vote in aid of those schedules without stultifying itself. (Hear, hear.) The House as well as the Government had a character to maintain, and could not degrade itself by stooping to a course so inconsistent with the principles already maintained. (Hear, hear.) And the Government would not in reality suffer from such a decision. The money it was clear had been already taken from some source, for it had been spent. It had been taken from the general revenue, and the prerogative of that House had been infringed, or it had been taken from the territorial revenue, and the instructions of the Colonial Minister had been trenched upon. In either case the position of the Government was resolvable into one of mere indebtedness, and must be allowed to remain so for ever, rather than that the House should degrade itself by coming to such a decision as was sought for. If the item had been submitted in each year, the House would at all events have had a control over its component facts. The Government had been apprised by the vote of the House in 1849, that no increase of the schedule would be acceded to, and yet they had gone on making such an increase, and defying the House, for the last three years. (Hear, hear.) But without any attempt to resume the control of funds already abandoned to that House, the Government could relieve itself from its dilemma by applying to the gradual liquidation of its debt the surplus which would be left on the schedules if the expenses were reduced to the proper standard; the proportionate amounts of these schedules having, as had been shown on former occasions, been materially increased on the separation of Port Phillip. (Hear.) He admitted that there had been what might be termed screws upon the Government for the increase of the expenses chargeable upon schedule A. One of these was the report of the Law Commissioners. But they knew also that the head of the judicial department entertained a perpetual desire, and indulged a perpetual attempt, to abolish all small jurisdictions, and centralise their powers in the Court over which he presided — that Leviathan of Justice, as it might be termed. His Honor the Chief Justice had stepped beyond his proper position, and his proper functions, to vilify certain members of that House, and among other things, had given to his hon. friend the member for Durham, the benefit of what was doubtless regarded as a triumphant exposure of certain fallacies in the principles advocated by that gentleman. He should begin thus: "I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the appointment of a Board for considering the expenditure for the administration of justice, to make a few observations on that of the Supreme Court; since that department appears to be a favourite object of attack, and all manner of unfounded notions as to its cost are entertained." If this Court was really a favourite object of attack, he should like to know to whom its unpopularity was attributable? The fact was, that proceedings in this Court had become so expensive, that whether a cause was lost or won the suitor was equally victimised, and no one who had ever resorted to the Court once, would ever do so again unless compelled. If this pugnacious little gentleman desired to make his Court popular, he should seek the creation in various parts of the colony of subordinate tribunals, which would bring cheap justice to every man's door. If his Honor had directed to this object the abilities which he undoubtedly possessed, he might have brought into operation an efficient system which would have rendered himself and his Court popular. None but cases involving large amounts would then be left for trial in the Supreme Court, and in these cases the amount of costs would be of secondary importance. (Hear, hear.) Instead of adopting such a course, the Chief Justice had endeavoured to monopolise all the minor cases. Another reason why the administration of justice in the Supreme Court was rendered difficult and expensive was this. Instead of framing a cheap and simple system of administration, the Chief Justice had directed his attention to the production of a code of rules which, during the eight or ten years that he had presided, had grown to the size of a duodecimo volume, and were so complex and contradictory in their nature, that it was the business of a life to understand them. By these means, and the system of special pleading thus created and encouraged, the administration of justice was more expensive and dilatory here than in the high courts at Westminster. (Hear, hear.) The Chief Justice, throughout the paper referred to, assumed that he had an absolute right to spend whatever sum the Parliament might set apart for the administration of justice, and to expend it according to his own caprice, rather than according to the necessities of the case, besides pressing upon the Government for whatever extra grants could be obtained. If Parliament had reserved £50,000 for the same purpose, the same principle would no doubt have been still maintained. His Honor complained therefore that the registration of deeds, after having been separated from the Supreme Court, had been again cast upon the reserved fund over which he had assumed this right of management and appropriation. The answer to this objection was, that this Registry department belonged to the Court at the time the schedule was devised, and must have been part of the expenses which Parliament intended that schedule to meet. If, therefore, after separating this department from the Court, that Council saw any good reason to cast it again upon the schedule, they had a good right to do so. (Hear, hear.) In order to justify the large expenditure which had been going on here, and which had led the Government to its present embarrassments, statements were given to show how much greater was the judicial business here, than in the North American colonies. Whether this was the case or not, it was shown by the very figures given that the business of this Court had diminished since 1847, and thus was made out the assertion of Mr. Lowe, that the expenses of this establishment were in an inverse ratio to its business. (Hear, hear.) By the public this Court was viewed as a pestilence, and as an engine of oppression rather than as a tribunal of justice. He trusted, however, that this Augean stable would be soon cleansed, and that if the Judges themselves would not undertake the task, it would be taken up by some member of that House. He hoped that one of the reforms would be cast upon the Judges themselves—the duty of going in circuit to various parts of the country, for the trial of cases of debt of from £100 to £200. (Hear.) Reverting now to the question before the House, he would merely say, that seeing the position of the Government to be simply one of debt, either to the ordinary or the territorial revenue, and seeing also that this dilemma, while it had been brought about by inadvertence on the part of the Government itself could be got rid of in the manner he had before explained, he trusted that the House would affirm the resolution moved by his honorable friend the member for Durham.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL: The hon. gentleman who had just sat down had spoken of the Government having had bad advisers. This allusion was probably meant for him (the Solicitor-General); but it so happened that his hon. friend had made a bad shot, as he had not advised upon the matter.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that he had expressly alluded to the Colonial Secretary, and the honorable and learned member for Cumberland.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL: He would beg first to address a few words to the House with reference to the allusions made to the Chief Justice. These allusions were wholly irrelevant, and he regretted much to hear such language used in speaking of a gentleman appointed by the constituted authorities to preside over the administration of justice, as had fallen from the hon. and learned member for Sydney. He (the Solicitor-General) was himself a most zealous law reformer, and in that capacity he had frequent communications with the Chief Justice, who was also an advocate for law reform. He was able, therefore, to bear testimony to the fact, that so far from being an obstructionist, and desiring to centre all power in his own Court, Sir Alfred Stephen desired to cheapen law. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose he proposed the trial, under a separate system and with a reduced scale of fees, of all cases of from £50 to £100, and it was in the same spirit that he had proposed the trial of cases in the interior by Commissioners and Assessors. (Hear, hear.) Coming now to the question immediately before the House, it was admitted on all hands that the error and the consequent embarrassment arose out of a mere accident in book-keeping, and far from seeking to extend the operation of the schedule, the Government had been all along under the impression that it was keeping within the schedule, and it was more manly and straightforward for the House to maintain an independent stand upon the principle, than to found an important political movement upon a mere error of this nature, and thus give it an appearance of materiality not properly belonging to it. (Hear, hear.) If the expenditure under the schedule was closely examined, it would be found that, so far from there having been an increase from year to year, the amount, although fluctuating, had upon the whole diminished. He had not been called upon to give an opinion as to the right of the Government to appropriate the fees alluded to, and he could not say how he might advise as to this right. The clause, however, was based upon the opinion of the three Judges, who held office in 1844—Sir Alfred Stephen, Mr. Justice Dickinson, and Mr. Justice A'Beckett—to whom reference had been made by the Government, as to the best mode of meeting the difficulty, consequent upon the refusal of the House to vote a surplus to the schedule. It was in these terms:

The Act for amending the Insolvency Act, 7 Victoria, No. 19, would certainly appear to have been intended to remove the Insolvency Department from the schedule. The 4th section expressly enacts, that the Fees taken for anything done under that or the original Act, shall be for her Majesty, for the support of the Commissioners, and other Officers, and their necessary contingent expenses. And by section 5, the receipts of such Fees are not to be carried to the general Revenue, until after satisfying those objects. One design of the Legislature may have been, to prevent the falsity of an apparent increase in expense, by the change of system. A certain amount had been set apart, out of the Revenue, towards the support of the Judicial Establishments. But, of those Establishments, the Insolvency Department was not one; for the simple reason, that the suitors and others resorting there, defrayed its expenses themselves. And this, in fact, they still continue to do. The difference is, that the Fees are no longer retained by the officers, but are paid into the Treasury, where, though reduced in amount, they have become (as is still the case in some other Departments of the Court,) a source of Revenue more than defraying the entire expense of the Establishment. But, by inserting the Department in the Estimate, as at present, the expenses of the Administration of Justice appear, contrary to the fact, to have increased, whilst by encroaching on the schedule, for the amount necessary to meet them, the fund there set apart is diverted to purposes not at the time contemplated.

The Courts of Requests, established under the late consolidated Act of 8 Victoria, No. 15, do not appear to us to stand in quite the same position. By sect. 3, every such Court shall be holden by a Commissioner, and shall have a Registrar, and such other officers, as the Governor shall deem necessary. And by section 39, the several fees and sums limited by the rules of practice, 'shall be taken by the several officers of the said Courts, for their several and respective services.' There is not in this Act, therefore, the same distinctness that the Insolvent Act possesses in this respect. But unless there has been some arrangement entered into, between them and the government, (binding on the parties as matter of contract, though not affecting their title to the fees made payable to them, in point of law,) it seems clear that the several officers of these Courts, under the enactment last mentioned, may not only take, but retain, the fees in question, for their services. Nothing is said in the Act as to salaries; nothing as to the appropriation of the fees, eventually or otherwise, to the revenue. Neither is there any provision in the Imperial Act, so appropriating fees, in any department. The conclusions at which we arrive, in this state of things, are the following:—Bearing in mind the relative dates of the Act and Statute, and the fact of new Courts having been created in different parts of the colony, and in Cumberland a very extended jurisdiction given, it is reasonable to infer that the increased expense in this department could not have been contemplated at the time of the passing of the Statute. We are of opinion, however, that the entire department is within the terms of the schedule. But, secondly, having regard to the express terms of the Act, as cited, we think that nevertheless, in case of need, the officers of the several Courts may be remitted to the provision, by fees, thereby made for them. Such arrangements may be made, we should hope, for the distribution of these, on a plan to be settled by the Executive, as shall ensure the working of these Courts, whilst they continue to exist in undiminished efficiency.

The Government, therefore, according to this opinion, held this revenue as trustees to apply it in the first instance to the maintenance of the department from which it was derived. The Court of Requests Act was in different terms. But the fees were here attached to the offices themselves, and even the Executive Government could scarcely have had any right of controul over them, but for its contract with the officers to accept, instead of their fees, distinct salaries for the performance of their respective duties. And it was not quite correct to say that there had been on the part of the present head of the Executive an express surrender of the right to appropriate those fees to the payment of any deficiency that could not be otherwise provided for. The words used by Sir Charles Fitz Roy were these—"The Governor has preferred the present course of submitting the estimates of these departments to the consideration and revision of the Council, to that which, it appears, has, for the last few years, been adopted by his predecessor, under the permanent appropriations made by the Acts having reference to these Courts; but, it is right that the Council should distinctly understand, that unless these expenses be provided for, he knows of no other source from which they can be defrayed; the funds under Schedule A of the Constitutional Act, for the Administration of Justice, being entirely exhausted by the other expenses properly chargeable thereon." The real effect of this, he apprehended, was to apprise the House, that unless the surplus was voted, the fees must be resorted to for the purpose of meeting this additional charge. (Hear, hear.) The surplus was voted, and the fees were in consequence carried to the General revenue, but the right was never abandoned. Seeing these things, seeing that the expenditure under the schedules had been abandoned rather than increased—that the present question had arisen out of a mere error in the Auditor-General's department, and that this was notified to the House as soon as it was discovered, he trusted that the House would vote the required amount, accompanying the vote, if it was thought necessary, with a protest against the maintenance of the schedule itself. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARTIN said, it appeared to him, from what he had heard in the progress of this debate, from some honorable members, that the result must be a vote of censure on, or of want of confidence in, the Government; but in his opinion there was no necessity for either the one or the other. He would not trouble the House with any further inquiry into the question of accounts, whether they were ill or well kept, that point having been so fully and ably discussed by the honorable member for Durham. He cared not, for the purpose of this debate, whether the accounts were accurate or inaccurate; for if as accurately kept as possible, the astounding fact remained uncontrovertable, that during a period of two years and a half no less a sum than £10,000 had accumulated, while no document had during that period been laid upon the table to inform the House either of that fact, or that the Government were yearly appropriating £3000 of the public money without a vote of that House. The Council was entitled, year by year, to be fully informed of the state of the schedules, and if the Government required a larger amount for the purposes than was expressly reserved by those schedules, it was their bounden duty to make the House acquainted with the circumstances, and to come down for a supplementary vote if it were required. It now turned out that no less than £10,000 had been appropriated in two years and a half in aid of the schedule for the administration of justice, of which the House was all the while totally in the dark, both as to the accumulation of the fund, and as to its expenditure. Shortly after the Constitution Act came into operation, the late Governor Sir George Gipps having ascertained that the sum reserved by schedule A. was insufficient for the purposes chargeable thereon, sent down a message, stating that he would require a certain sum in aid; the whole schedule was placed before the House, thereby in effect annihilating it altogether; but no sooner did the House begin to deal with it, by cutting down such salaries as were held to be excessive, than his Excellency, in a most unconstitutional manner took notice of their proceedings, and sent down a further message withdrawing the schedule from their control. The consequence was, that the House declined voting any aid whatever to meet the deficiency of the schedule. The Governor, it seems, then put himself in communication with the Judges, to see if there were no other funds which might be made applicable to the emergency, without the interference of the Legislative Council. He knew of but one other instance of such an unconstitutional proceeding, and that was by Warren Hastings, in India, who applied to the Chief Justice for advice, instead of to the law officers of the Crown; and that proceeding had been universally condemned by all who knew any thing of the circumstances under which the application was made. Their Honors, thus applied to, drew up the document quoted by the honorable the Solicitor-General, by which they recommended the appropriation in aid of the schedule of the fees collected in the Insolvent Court and in the Court of Requests. The Governor adopted the suggestion of their Honors with regard to the fees of the Insolvent Court, but with regard to those collected in the Court of Requests, there appeared to be some misgiving, for, in some few days after the date of their Honors' letter, a message came down, transmitting a Bill for the removal of doubts as to the appropriation of fees there collected. He, (Mr. Martin) however, questioned the legality of this course, and if he showed that these fees, by whatever name called, were in fact taxes and imposts within the meaning of the Constitutional Act, it followed of course that not one of them could be legally appropriated except as sanctioned by a vote of that House. The hon. member quoted Bacon's Abridgment, vol. iii., p. 563, in support of his position.) It could not be supposed that the Imperial Parliament while passing the schedule ever contemplated such a thing as the existence of a fund which might be appropriated by the Government without the consent of the Legislative Council. In the year 1846, during the first session after the arrival of His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy. His Excellency sent down a message stating his willingness to give up those fees on condition of the House voting such a sum as should meet the deficiency of the schedule; but unless the Council agreed to this proposal, he saw no other course open to him than that adopted by his predecessor. The House was not desirous so soon after the Governor's arrival to involve themselves in a discussion with His Excellency on the point, and for the sake of quietness, voted a sum of upwards of £4000 for the purpose asked, expressly guarding themselves, however, by a formal resolution declaratory of their right, when asked for any sum in aid of a schedule, to investigate the whole of the charges included in that schedule. It so happened that in 1847 the money was not required. It was a principle recognised, and invariably acted upon in the mother country, that any sum voted and not required in any year went back to the revenue, for re appropriation by the House, it being expressly understood that no money should be expended except for the purpose voted, and not even for that purpose in any other year, until it shall have been re-appropriated by the legislature. Therefore, the £4000 not having been expended in 1846, the Government had no further control over it, and it should remain for appropriation. No other contract than this had been made between the House and Sir Charles Fitz Roy, so that if in the following year any sum whatever were required in aid of the schedule, it was clearly the duty of Government again to come down to the House and ask for it. But what had been done? Instead of this obvious course, the schedule continuing, as it would seem, insufficient for the purpose, and the House being kept in the dark on the subject, in two years and a half afterwards they were for the first time informed that so large a sum as £10,000 had been appropriated without their knowledge or consent in aid of the schedule. It might have been the case that if the Government in 1847 had asked for £4000 to supplement the schedule, the House would have resisted it; and if the Governor told them he would then do as his predecessor had, by appropriating the fees referred to, the House might have adopted a course for the declaration and assertion of their opinion. But now they were told, after all this money had been spent without their knowledge, much less concurrence, that it would be very ungracious to refuse this vote, after the precedent of 1846. They were called upon formally to approve the expenditure of this money, by voting a sum in aid of the schedule. This was not the opinion of the Council in 1849, for then a large majority placed it on record, that so long as the schedules were reserved from their control, no sum of money whatever ought to be voted in aid of them. And this has been uniformly the language of the House from the outset, in 1843, until the single exception he had mentioned. And now, because the Government had made a mistake, were they to violate that principle? He trusted the House would still maintain its ground in this respect; he thought the decision to-night would be a fresh assertion of the principle on which they had hitherto so firmly taken their stand. However independent certain members may be on some occasions, and ready to take their places on the opposition benches, yet there were some who, when the subject of discussion personally affected any of the official members, were no longer the independent representatives of the people they wished to make themselves appear. No doubt some members who, during this short session, wished to stand well with their constituents, would to-night show the country by their votes what kind of men they really were, and what the quality of their independence. He called upon the House, however, by their votes, to still affirm the great principle in regard to the schedules for which it had all along contended. He trusted they would not, because the Government had made a mistake, lend their voices or votes to repudiate the resolutions which had been over and over again affirmed by the House in respect to the schedules.

Mr. HOLDEN said, he should feel exceedingly uncomfortable after the elegant allusions to himself by the last speaker.

Mr. MARTIN said, he made no personal allusions; but if the honorable member found that the cap fitted, he was welcome to wear it.

Mr. HOLDEN would take the remarks as intended to apply to himself. He felt proud that without any sacrifice of independence he was ready to support the Government on the present occasion. He belonged to no party, either in that House or out of it, nor would he attach himself to any. He would always give his vote conscientiously, without consulting the views of any other member; and if a majority of the constituency he had the honour to represent were dissatisfied with his conduct in regard to this or any other vote, they had only to let him know it, and he would instantly resign into their hands the trust they had reposed in him. He saw no inconsistency in which the House would be involved by acceding to the vote asked for. In 1846 they had voted a supplement to the schedule in consideration of which the Government had relinquished to their disposal certain fees which had previously been otherwise appropriated. He could easily see the inconsistency of the Government resuming the fees which it had once abandoned, but none whatever in the House adopting in 1851 the course they had pursued in 1846.

Mr. BROADHURST: That he was about, at that late hour, to trespass on the already wearied attention of the Council, was the fault of the hon. and learned member for Sydney, who had thought fit to make a most unjustifiable attack on his Honor the Chief Justice. As a practitioner in that Augean stable, where the hon. and learned member once luxuriated, but who now chose to fall foul of his own nest; he (Mr. B.) felt bound to offer a few remarks on the sweeping charges which had been brought against his Honor. The first was that he sought to monopolize all the litigation in the colony to make the Supreme Court the sole tribunal. Now, even if this were the case, he (Mr. B.) did not consider his Honor would be much to blame; for the hon. and learned member would remember the maxim, "*Boni Judicis est ampliare Jurisdictionem.*" But he contended that the charge was incorrect; that, on the contrary, his Honor had ever shown himself the friend of the minor jurisdictions. (Hear, hear.) Then again it was objected, that he had published a ponderous volume of Rules of Court. The hon. and learned member need scarcely be reminded, that, when he (Mr. Broadhurst) first began to practise in the Supreme Court (some fourteen years ago, he was sorry to say) there was then a little book of Rules, which as time went on, it was found necessary to enlarge, as the increasing business of the Court rendered new rules expedient. This had been done by the Chief Justice and his learned brethren; but he (Mr. B.) altogether disputed the assertion that the book in its present form was "unnecessarily minute, complicated, and unintelligible." Let any unprejudiced member first wade through a few of the Acts which that Council had made the law of the colony, and then turn to the Chief Justice's book, and he would find it light and agreeable reading. (Loud laughter.) He maintained that the rules as framed by their Honors had worked well for the colony; and it was a great mistake to suppose that suitors had a prejudice against the Supreme Court. He presumed that in very few countries in the world were courts of law regarded as very agreeable places of resort by the people; but if the hon. and learned member would take the trouble to look through the cause lists of the Supreme Court he would find, term after term, the same names constantly occurring, either as plaintiffs or defendants. Indeed, the taking the first step into that Court was very much like that taken into a gambling house—the party taking it was sure to come back again. (Hear.) He (Mr. Broadhurst) had addressed these observations to the Council not only as a practitioner in the Supreme Court, but as a friend of the Chief Justice, the unfair attack upon whom he very sincerely regretted had been so recklessly made by a gentleman of the high character of the hon. and learned member for Sydney. (Cheers.) With respect to the immediate question before the Council, he would only express his hope that hon. members would vote in 1851 as their predecessors had voted in 1846. By so voting he could not see how any principle would be violated; how any sanction would be given to the "atrocious"—he begged pardon — the "infamous schedules" Schedule A would still be invested with all its Gorgonlike horrors, and still afford ample means for the displays of indignation on the part of hon. members. (Hear, hear.)

The question was then put on the amendment, which, on a division, was lost by a majority of 22 to 20.

| Ayes, 20. | Noes, 22. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Holroyd, | Mr. Bradley, |
| Nichols, | Colonial Secretary, |
| Wentworth, | Solicitor-General, |
| Smart, | Mr. Cox, |
| H. Osborne, | Postmaster-General, |
| Cowper, | Mr. Berry, |
| Captain King, | Allen, |
| James Macarthur, | Wm. Macarthur, |
| Jones, | Hughes, |
| Leslie, | Collector of Customs, |
| Macleay, | Mr. Broadhurst, |
| Flood, | Bigge, |
| Dr. Douglass, | Icely, |
| Mr. Bowman, | Holden, |
| Lamb, | Dobie, |
| Bligh, | A. Osborne, |
| Campbell, | Attorney-General, |
| Morris, | C. C. of Crown Lands, |
| Martin, } | Inspector-General |
| Donaldson, } Tellers. | of Police, |
| | Auditor-General, |
| | Colonial-Treasurer, } |
| | Mr. Parker, } Tellers. |

Mr. DONALDSON, before the numbers were handed to the Speaker, said, as according to his late ruling in the matter of members not being allowed to vote who were shareholders in the Railway Company, he (Mr. D.) then should challenge both the Attorney and Solicitor General, both of whom were directly interested in the question of the Schedule then before the Council. (Loud laughter.)

The SPEAKER ruled that the same objection did not obtain in the case of public officers.

The original motion was then carried, and the Council went into committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved, that a sum not exceeding £5,817 4s. 7d., be appropriated to meet the extra expenses of Schedule A for the years 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Mr. WENTWORTH contended that such a vote could not be properly put. The committee surely could not be asked to vote for an accumulation of arrears for 1849 and 1850.

Mr. MARTIN could find no precedent for a retrospective vote of this kind; and he put it to the Colonial Secretary whether it was proper to force such a vote by the aid of the government officers and crown nominees alone, supported by but one or two stray elective members? It was clear that the Government had spent the money illegally, which they now asked to be formally voted; and the proper course for them to pursue, was to ask that Council to pass an Act of Indemnity, and not to persist in an irregular unprecedented course, even with the authority of a splendid majority of two. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WENTWORTH: If the conduct of the Government, in spending the money had been honest, let them take an honest course, and obtain a justification of their conduct by an Act of Indemnity. But let them not ask that House to act so disgracefully as to vote against the schedules one day, and for them the day after. The Committee were now asked to agree on a most anomalous vote; and this request was caused by the unconstitutional conduct of the Government. However other hon. members might consider the vote which was now asked, it would always be a consolation to himself, that he (Mr. Wentworth) had opposed it. (Cheers.)

Mr. DONALDSON said, that he earnestly wished that the money asked for in messages 23 and 25 had also been spent and included in the vote then asked for by the Government. Those members who thought with himself would then have been spared the shame of seeing that House stultifying itself in the eyes not only of the colony but of the mother country, by violating a great principle on the insufficient ground of a mere error of bookkeeping. As he was determined to offer this motion every opposition in his power, he should then move that the Council resume, that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

Mr. MARTIN seconded the motion; which, on the Committee dividing, was lost by a majority of 21 to 19.

The original question having been again put,

Mr. LAMB observed that the Colonial Secretary had not favored the committee with any information as to the fund whence the money had been taken, and which it was admitted had been spent.

Mr. NICHOLS: A mere mistake in book-keeping was no excuse for that council stultifying itself in regard to a principle which it had so consistently maintained since 1843. Let the Government come down with a Bill of Indemnity, and he for one, would be ready to help them out of their dilemma. He was perfectly assured that it was a mere error which now embarrassed the government, whose officers were men of too high honour to attempt to lead the Council astray. But it was not to be borne that the elective members were to be compelled to resign a great principle by a miserable wretched majority of two.

Mr. MARTIN would remind hon. members on the other side that this vote would be discussed, and the division lists analysed in England. Sir Charles Fitz Roy himself, in a despatch referring to a vote of this council, had made a distinction between the votes of the nominees and the elective members; and that distinction had been subsequently adverted to and recognised in influential quarters at home. (Hear, hear.) So again would the present vote be scrutinized there; and he (Mr. Martin) asked the Colonial Secretary what weight he thought it would have there, when it was found that it had been carried by the nominees in the face of an overwhelming majority of elective members? (Cheers.) He contended that the further consideration of the vote ought to be adjourned.

Mr. HOLDEN trusted that the committee would at once proceed to vote the item. That the question would not have been hastily decided must be clear to any one who looked at the clock of the Council Chamber. He was opposed to any further adjournment of a question which had been fully discussed, and upon which an unusually full House had already given an opinion. Before he sat down, he would observe, in reference to what had fallen from the previous speaker as to distinctions between elective and non-elective members, that although he did not assume to be the champion of the nominees, he would say that in his opinion they acted in every respect as independently as the elective members.

Mr. LAMB said, that hon. members were much fatigued, and desired to come fresh to the further discussion of this question on Wednesday next. He should therefore move that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on that day.

The CHAIRMAN ruled, that, inasmuch as a similar motion had just been negatived, and as no new business had been brought before the committee, the same motion could not be put at that stage of the proceedings.

Mr. MARTIN: He would, under these circumstances, move an amendment on the original motion, to the effect that as the government had spent the money then asked to be voted without the authority of that Council, the proper course was to ask for an Act of Indemnity. And he would remind the committee that Schedule A, for 1849 and 1850, no longer existed. They were annual schedules, and expired with the expiration of the year.

Mr. WENTWORTH seconded the amendment. The vote asked for by the Government went to take a certain sum out of the pocket of the general revenue, and then put it back into the same pocket. He would put it to the Colonial Secretary and crown law officers, whether it would not be advisable to adjourn until Wednesday, and in the mean time search for precedents to ascertain the best course to pursue. The present vote would be simply absurd; whilst a Bill of Indemnity would be protective, and amend the error.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR: As that Council was guided by parliamentary precedents, he would ask his hon. friend, the Colonial Secretary, if there was any instance in the records of Parliament of money having been voted in the manner now proposed? He (Mr. M.) entirely acquitted the government of any wrong intention. (Hear, hear.) It was candidly admitted that a mistake had been made; but to amend a mistake of accounts by voting retrospectively could not, he (Mr. Macarthur) believed, be sanctioned by any precedent. (Cheers.) To adjourn the Council was an inconvenience doubtlessly; but it was an inconvenience which, when so important a principle was at stake, must be borne. (Hear, Hear.)

Mr. MARTIN reminded the Colonial Secretary that, even did the Committee then agree to vote the item asked for, it would not be a final settlement of the question. The Appropriation Bill had to pass through all its stages, when this disputed point might be debated over and over again. (Hear, Hear.) Unless, indeed, the Government, availing themselves of their present majority, suspended the Standing Orders of the Council, and obtained the first, second, and third reading of the Appropriation Bill that night. (Hear.)

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that it was extremely desirable that the Government should have sufficient time to ascertain what was the proper course to pursue in this matter, he would move that the Council resume, and that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

This was agreed to, and the House resumed.

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The papers continue theological. The *Times*, giving its theology a political cast, warns Dr. Cullen to prepare for the consequences of his challenge to Ministers to prosecute him, and so to enforce the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. The *Times*, speaking apparently with voice potential, pledges the Ministry to *enforce* the law, and if they redeem the pledge, we may expect a very lively vacation in Ireland. Indeed, continued peace and order in that country is not to be hoped for till the fever of polemics is a little abated. In England, also, we are theological; the *Post* of this morning aims at the high flight of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and takes his Grace roundly to task for having stated, in a letter to Mr. Gawthorn on the Bishop of London's permission or refusal to unordained foreign preachers to occupy the pulpits of his diocese, that he, the Archbishop of Canterbury, "hardly imagines that there are two bishops on the bench, or one clergyman in fifty throughout our Church who would deny the validity of the orders of these pastors on account of their wanting the imposition of episcopal hands." These questions, as it appears to us, are not to be decided by newspaper controversy, and their appearance in the leading columns of the journals is only a significative of the absence of all great topics of interest in the beaten path of politics. Yet Cuba and her peril, with the promised aid of France to Spain, in order to avert it, should such necessity arise, might call for comment, and the *satisfaction* Schwartzenburg is said to have derived from the assurance of Turkey on the subject of the refugees at Kutayah, which looks gloomily for Kossuth—but on such matters all are dumb.—*Home News*, *Aug*[illegible]



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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

DECEMBER 12.—Flash, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Thompson, from Hongkong, the 10th July, Manila the 15th August, and Twofold Bay the 8th instant.

December 12.—Jeune Lucie, French schooner, 114 tons, Captain Lapaire, from Honolulu the 8th November. Passengers—Madame Lapaire, Messrs. T. Piddy, H. Davidson, J. and R. Fowler, J. Marlow, William Jacques, J. N. Fairam, E. M'Carthy, W. Wilder, William Lane and son, W. Mein, W. Bliss, J. Mooney, W. Booth, Martin Clisson, P. Doyle, P. Mack, A. Hourman, A. Neville, M. Plumey, M. Pigeon, T. Wilson, Pierre Hibrant.

### DEPARTURES.

December 12.—Sophia, schooner, 170 tons, Captain Baldwin, for San Francisco, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Clinch, Mrs. Welsh, Thomas Rose, Thomas Hinigan.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Jessie, for Guam; Julia Percy, for the South Sea Islands; Thomas Lord, for Moreton Bay; Willing, for the Indian Seas; Lavina, for Moreton Bay; Thalia, for Hobart Town; Hannah, for Bahia.

### CLEARANCES.

December 12.—Stratheden, barque, 429 tons, Captain Turner, for London.

December 12.—Hannah, ship, 360 tons, Captain Moodie, for Bahia, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Moodie and two children.

Special clearance per Alert, for London.—Mrs. Watson and son, Mr. James Robertson, Mr. John Morgan, Mary Berridge.

### COASTERS INWARDS.

December 12.—William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 80 bags potatoes, 96 kegs butter, 6 casks ale, 34 pigs, and 6 calves; Jenny Lind, 33, House, from Newcastle, with 1700 bushels maize, 1 ton potatoes, and 7 trusses hay; Pompey, 35, Nelson, from Newcastle, with 45 tons coals; Beppo, 24, Davis, from Newcastle, with 1220 bushels maize; Vision, 43, Cameron, from Newcastle, with 1220 bushels maize, and 273 bushels barley; Traveller's Bride, 32, Lindguest, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 70 bales wool, 31 casks tallow, 35 bundles sheepskins, 57 hides, 136 bushels maize, 6 hogsheads ale, 44 cheeses, 9 trusses hay, 10 lambs, 10 pigs, 1 calf, and 50 bags bran; Glenduart, 45, Piper, from the M'Leay, with 700 bushels maize, 14 casks tallow, 20 casks pork, 1000 horns, 1000 staves, and 27 bales wool; Christopher George, 60, Sugden, from the Richmond, with 32,000 feet cedar, and 2000 staves.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 2.—William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Traveller's Bride, 32, Lindguest, and Active, 40, Campbell, for Newcastle, with sundries.

### IMPORTS.

December 12.—Jeune Lucie, from Honolulu: 161 bags coffee, C. Newton.

December 12.—Flash, from Hongkong, via Manila: 5 cases Chinaware, 31 chests, 64 half-chests, 742 boxes hysonskin tea, 3850 bags sugar, 500 empty bags, 268 bags coffee, Tacker and Co.; 1 box cigars, J. D. Nichols.

### EXPORTS.

December 12.—Stratheden, for London: 149 bales wool, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 173 bales wool, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 44 bales wool, John Taylor; 38 bales 1 bag wool, A. B. Sparke; 30 bales wool, Martyn and Combes; 72 bales wool, Murphy and Co.; 13 bales wool, Mackintosh and Hirst; 50 bales wool, Gilchrist and Alexander; 390 bales wool, 2000 hides, 3271 sheepskins, 21 kegs smalts, 18 bales leather, Young and Co.; 13 bales wool, 50 bundles whalebone, Bethune and Hunter; 186 casks tallow, 2 cases wine, 102 logs timber, 15,000 treenails, 15 tons Sapan wood, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 2 cases ivory ware, Jencken, Barber, and Co.; 2 cases paper, W. Pilfold; 7 packages, 1 box tortoiseshell, 1 box jewellery, L. and S. Spyer; 1 case tortoiseshell, Adolph Feez. Recapitulation—972 bales and 1 bag wool, 186 casks tallow, 50 bundles whalebone, 2000 hides, 3271 sheepskins, 21 kegs smalts, 18 bales leather, 2 cases ivory ware, 2 cases wine, 102 logs timber, 15,000 treenails, 2 cases paper, 7 packages, 1 case, 1 box tortoiseshell, 15 tons Sapan wood, 1 box jewellery.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Alert, this day, at noon; and by the Stratheden, on Monday evening, at 6.

FOR THE MAURITIUS.—By the Artemesia, this evening, at 6.

### VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE.—Arrivals: December 2. Emma, barque, 191, Kelly, from Sydney; Lalla Rookh, brig, 165, Milner, from Sydney; Yarra, schooner, 139, Robb, from Hobart Town; Swan, brig, 190, Anderson, from Launceston; Martha and Elizabeth, schooner, 89, Hanson, from Hobart Town. 4. Diana, brig, 104, Peake, from Hobart Town; Anne Jane, schooner, 39, Sergeant, from Hobart Town.

GEELONG.—Arrivals: December 2. Champion, schooner, Baldey, from Sydney; Union, schooner, 73, Tanner, from Hobart Town; Dart, brig, 82, Elgin, from Hobart Town.

### VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

LAUNCESTON.—Arrivals: November 24. Jenny Lind, brigantine, 135, Downes, from Melbourne; City of Sydney, brig, 106, Fawthrop, from Portland Bay; Tamar, schooner, 119, Winsborrow, from Adelaide. 29. Victory, schooner, 71, Fenwick, from Hobart Town. Sailed: November 24. Creole, schooner, 144, Moodie, for Hobart Town. 25. Rambler, schooner, 25, Honiball, for Geelong. 26. Walter Scott, barque, 181, Eagar, for Port Louis.

HOBART TOWN.—Arrivals: November 20. Jane, barque, 328, Norris, from New Zealand. 24. Middleton, ship, 340, Storie, from London 8th August. 25. Moschito, schooner, 36, Wise, from Geelong; Undine, barque, 349, Parr, from London 17th July. Flying Childers, barque, 230, Baylie, from the South Seas. 26. Pacific, ship, 348, Shepherd, from the South Seas. 27. Esperanza, brig, 141, Collins, from Port Phillip; Emma, brig, Pockley, from Sydney; Sword Fish, schooner, 178, Clinch, from Victoria; Flying Fish, 132, Ogilvie, from Victoria; Sussex, barque, 360, Gardener, from Behring Straits; Pilot, schooner, 91, Gardiner, from Port Albert; William Wallace, brig, 228, Cracknall, from South Seas; Asia, French barque, 390, La Loire, from Havre. Departures: November 20. Dorset, brig, 82, Elgin for Victoria. 21. Union, schooner, 74, Tanner, for Melbourne. 26. Triton, brig, 120, Maybee, for Portland. 27. Australasia, barque, 486, M'Pherson, for Launceston.

The iron schooner Flash has had a tedious passage of 119 days from Manila. She sailed from Hongkong the 10th July, Manila the 15th August, and Twofold Bay the 8th instant; the latter port she was compelled to put into through contrary winds. At Manila, the barque Santipore was loading for Sydney, to sail in a few days. The Jane, barque, Captain Pallot, commenced loading, also the barques Ganges and Arabia, loading, and to sail for Amoy, from thence to Sydney.

The French schooner Jeune Lucie brings news from Honolulu to the 8th November. The brig Wigeon arrived there 27th October, after a passage of 79 days from Newcastle; and the brig Brothers, hence, on the 30th October, after a passage of 50 days. The Colonel Taylor, brig, for Sydney, sailed ten days before the Jeune Lucie. The ship Oceanie, and brig Brothers, were expected to sail in a few days. The Nappe, schooner, with passengers, from San Francisco bound to Sydney, put into Port Lahaine, where the vessel was seized for debt and sold. The passengers having to find their way to Sydney the best way they could; 20 of them are passengers by the above arrival.

Mr. Stewart has disposed of the schooner William, for the sum of £600; Mr. T. Lord being the purchaser.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards:—December 12. Frances, barque, 216 tons, Christy, for Hobart Town; Minerva, schooner, 183 tons, Reid, for Melbourne.

THE TWO FRIENDS.—Up to the present period all endeavours to raise this wreck have proved unavailing. The hull now lies nearly amid channel, off South Reef.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Singapore, September 24.—The Horsburgh light-house is completed, and the light is to be exhibited for the first time on the 15th of October. It has been named in honour of the distinguished hydrographer, and is erected on Pedra Branco, on a rock which lies off the eastern entrance of the Straits of Singapore. The following is a specification of the position of the light house, and the appearance of the light:—"The light house is situated, according to the Admiralty chart, in lat. 1·20·20 north, and long. '04·25 east of Greenwich, and by compass bears from Barbucet Point—east, distant 12½ nautical miles, and from the north-east point of Bintang N.W. by W. ¼ W. distant 12 miles The light will be known to mariners as a revolving bright light, which gradually attains its brightest period once every minute, and so declines until it totally disappears to the distant observer; whilst, when viewed from a short distance it is never entirely invisible. The lantern, which is open all round, elevated 95 feet above the level of the sea at high water spring tides, will be seen from the deck of a vessel at a distance of fifteen nautical miles. As a beacon during the day, the light house will be known by the following description. It stands on a rock which measures 150 feet long and 160 broad, and is 24 feet high at its highest point above the level of high water, spring tides. The light house is a pillar of dressed granite, and the lantern covered by a spherical dome, which is painted white."

### DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

| December. | | Sun rises | Sun sets | High water morn. | High water even. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | SATURDAY | 4 44 | 7 4 | 0 50 | 1 13 |
| 14 | SUNDAY | 4 44 | 7 5 | 1 37 | 2 0 |

Moon, last quarter, December 16, 3·31 A.M.


ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, DECEMBER 13,
WILL be produced the Play of the HUNCHBACK. Master Walter, Mr. Griffiths; Sir Thomas Clifford, Mr. Willis; Lord Tinsel, Mr. Rogers; Modus, Mr. Arabin; Master Wilford, Mr. Spencer; Julia, Mrs. Guerin; Helen, Mrs. Willis; Maud, Miss Hart; Marian, Mrs. Hart. Favourite Duet, Miss Flower and Madame Carandini. Pas de Trois, the Misses Griffiths and Signor Carandini. To conclude with the Petite Comedy of THE WOMAN HATER. Baron Ravensprung, Mr. Rogers; Frederick, Mr. Willis; Stork, Mr. Spencer; Leila, Miss Hart.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. NESBITT.
MR. NESBITT, in announcing his Benefit, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal support which he is proud to acknowledge has characterised every former appeal to the kindness of the inhabitants of Sydney.
ON MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15,
WILL be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of MACBETH. Duncan, Mr. Rogers; Banquo, Mr. Spencer; Macduff, Mr. Arabin; Macbeth, Mr. NESBITT; Fleance, Miss E. Griffiths; Lady Macbeth, Mrs. Guerin; Hecate, Miss Sara Flower. Miss Sara Flower will sing the "Old Arm Chair." Pas de Trois, the Misses Griffiths and Signor Carandini. Ballad, "Estelle," Madame Carandini. The whole to conclude with the Burlesque, entitled THE MERCHANT OF VENICE! Lorenzo, Miss Sara Flower; Shylock, Mr. Rogers; Portia, Mrs. Guerin; Jessica, Madame Carandini.



# THE Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1851.

*"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."*


## SCHEDULE A—ITS BANKRUPTCY.

By our statement of Wednesday, it appeared that the unhappy Schedule A had been declared bankrupt; and we have to advert now to the further fact disclosed by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S Message No. 33, that Schedule A has rendered itself punishable under the Insolvency Act, for not keeping proper books and accounts of its trade, dealings, and transactions. The position of the AUDITOR-GENERAL and (notwithstanding its majority of two) of the Government, in the House on Wednesday night was truly pitiable. Confessedly the Goverment had spent during two years and a half ending 30th June, 1851, no less than £9478 13s. 4d. (say nine thousand, &c.) in excess of the money allowed by the Schedule—(the money which they tenaciously claim as their own, in preference to confiding in the justice of the Legislature)—and they can make no excuse for not asking the Council to confirm that expenditure year by year, as it occurred—(no excuse for the most dangerous and unjustifiable proceeding of which they could in financial matters be guilty)—except that they *did not know it!* For two years and a half they went on, outgoing their means at the rate of £300 a month, or 20 per cent. on the amount allowed, and *did not know it!*

"Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder?" If such an accident of book-keeping, as it was mildly termed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, can occur in the Audit Office, what confidence can we place in any other document dependent on arithmetical attainments which may proceed from any department of the Government? If such blunders exist in the accounts which pass between the several offices, what security have we that the Public Revenue is duly protected in accounts with individuals? Has the Government no clerk capable of keeping a plain set of books? Or is it so great a slave to senile forms and inapplicable regulations, or so beset with the claims of official and family friends, and of political partisans, that it should be prevented from looking abroad for a competent cypherer? Surely, amongst the broken-down merchants, butchers' clerks, and grocers' apprentices of this city, a person might be found capable of preventing, or of detecting and rectifying, before it went too far, this "*inconvenience*," as the Board of Enquiry coolly call it.

Year after year—session after session—some new disclosure has been made of the bad management of some public department or other. Some new fact transpires to shake our reliance on the efficiency of our trusted officers and their subordinates. Commencing on the outskirts of the colonial Cosmos, the circle of suspicion and dissatisfaction is gradually closing round and in and upon the principal establishments, and a regular battle may by and by be looked for in other sacred neighbourhoods. These abhorred and miserable Schedules will probably effect at least one good—they will precipitate the Government into confusion and disgrace, which only an entire reformation in the system of administering the public allowances can retrieve.

## THE BILL FOR REGISTERING BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

THE importance of a correct registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, is universally acknowledged. Not only does it in various ways stand intimately connected with the rights of property, but it constitutes an essential element of social statistics. Next in importance to the accuracy of registration, is facility of reference; and in no large or widely scattered community can facility of reference be effectually provided for without a system of centralization.

It is strange, therefore, that in a country so populous, so wealthy, and so enlightened as England, no comprehensive measure should have been adopted by the Legislature for securing either facility of reference or accuracy of registration until the year 1837, when the present Registration Act (6 and 7 Will. IV., cap. 86) came into operation. The great inconvenience which had been previously experienced, and the admirable way in which the inconvenience was remedied by that valuable enactment, are thus described in the First Annual Report of the REGISTRAR GENERAL:

"Cases have occurred where the register of a baptism, burial, or marriage, being required for legal purposes, no person living has been able to state in which of all the parishes in the kingdom the baptism, burial, or marriage had been registered, or whether it had been registered at all. The copies deposited with the diocesan registrars, which are only a portion of the whole, afforded no information on the point in question; and a search through more than *ten thousand* registers has been abandoned as useless. In such a case, with no indication but the surname sought, and the probable period of the birth, death, or marriage, the search which previously was a hopeless task, may, with respect to the entries in the new registers, be accomplished *in a few minutes.*"

And while the general register kept in the central office thus facilitates searches for facts connected with any part of the kingdom, the local registers kept in the several districts, of which there are about six hundred, afford like facilities as to facts connected with their respective localities. The system has now stood the test of fourteen years' experience, and every one of those years has served to throw clearer light upon its practical utility, and to heighten the wonder that it had not been adopted long before.

The attempts heretofore made in this colony to secure proper registration, are on all hands acknowledged to have been unsuccessful. We do not deny that some of our religious bodies have taken commendable pains to make their resgisters correct and easy of access, and, as far as their own communions are concerned, have accomplished these objects in a way highly satisfactory. But it is on official record that they have not all done so—but that, on the contrary, some of them have been so habitually remiss as to have rendered it impossible for the Executive authorities to compile annual returns entitled to the public confidence. We have for many years had occasion to complain of this, and to caution our readers against receiving the results we had deduced from the tables of births, deaths, and marriages, as anything more than approximations to the truth.

The Bill before us is intended to remedy these and all other inconveniencies connected with colonial registration; and we think it is calculated to do so as far as the present circumstances of the colony will admit. In its general features it resembles the Registration Act of England, differing, of course, in such matters of detail as would be locally inapplicable. Our readers would perceive, in our abstract of the new Marriage Bill, that that measure is intimately connected with the present one. It is so in England, the Marriage Act being, by its 44th section, declared to be a part of the Act for the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, as effectually as if it had been incorporated with it.

The Bill provides that it shall be lawful for the GOVERNOR to appoint a central office in the city of Sydney, to be called "The General Registry Office," in which is to be kept a register of all births, deaths, and marriages in the colony, and a fit and proper person to be the Chief Registrar. The colony is to be divided into as many districts as the GOVERNOR shall think fit, each to be called by a distinct name, and each provided with its Deputy Registrar. Register books are to be furnished to each Deputy Registrar by the Chief Registrar. These officers are to inform themselves carefully of every birth, death, and marriage that shall happen within their respective districts, and to register the particulars as soon after the event as can conveniently be done.

Parents or occupiers of houses in which births or deaths happen are to give notice thereof to the Deputy Registrar within a specified number of days, under a penalty not named, and also to furnish all the particulars required to be registered. No burial is to be performed without a certificate of the death from the Deputy Registrar, under a penalty of ten pounds. Marriages are to be registered by the clergyman or the Deputy Registrar by whom they are solemnized. Every Deputy Registrar is to have his books properly indexed, and these indexes may be searched at all reasonable hours by any person paying the specified fees. Indexes are also to be kept in the Chief Registrar's Office, and to be open to the public on the like terms. Certified copies of registers, under the seal of the General or any Deputy Registrar, are to be received as evidence in any Court of Justice within the colony.

It is provided that nothing contained in the Bill shall affect the registration of baptisms and burials as now regulated by law, or the right of any officiating Minister to receive the fees now usually paid for baptisms, burials, and marriages. This proviso obviates any objection that might be raised, and very reasonably raised, if the new system in any way interfered with the existing usages of the several religious denominations. There is to be no interference of the kind, further than may be deemed absolutely necessary for giving full effect to the new and more comprehensive system of registration, an object in which all classes of the community have an equal interest, and towards the realization of which all should cheerfully contribute.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We are compelled for want of space to omit yesterday's proceedings. The most important feature was the announcement that the GOVERNOR-GENERAL had accepted the resignation of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE. For the same reason, Thursday's report of the City Council is omitted until our next publication.

## VICTORIA.

*(From our Melbourne Correspondent.)*

DECEMBER 5.—We have had a busy time in our Legislative Council since my last letter.

On Tuesday the gauntlet was thrown down by the Lieutenant-Governor, who forwarded a Message to the House, recommending an increase of pay,—To boatmen from 3s. to 5s. per diem; to constables, from 3s. 3d. to 5s.; messengers, from 2s. 6d. to 4s.; flagstaff-keeper, from 3s. to 4s.; labourers, from 21s. a-week to 4s. a-day; turnkeys, 4s. to 5s. a-day; mounted troopers, 3s. 3d. to 6s.; and letter-carriers, 4s. to 6s. As it was well known, and in fact the Government did not attempt to conceal that this increase was rendered necessary by the dearth of labour, caused by the gold discovery, representative members on Wednesday, when the message was considered, naturally expressed their astonishment that, in the face of the decision of the House to come on a previous day, the Governor should have sent such a document as this down to the House. To the proposal to substitute the sums recommended by the Governor in the estimates, for those standing there, Mr. Westgarth moved as an amendment that all the words after the word "That" be omitted, with a view to insert in their place the words "this House with reference to His Excellency's Message, No. 5, without denying the necessity that has just arisen for the increased payments therein recommended, declines to entertain this subject, and leaves to the Executive Government to provide for the public service under any present or future exigency, bringing in afterwards a Supplementary Estimate, which Estimate this Council will entertain at the proper time." A good deal of indignation was displayed on the one side, and a great deal of virtuous regard for the necessities of the public service on the other, during which the hon. member, Mr. Russell, to whom on a previous debate I paid a just tribute for his honest vote, read his recantation, most humbly. After all this the question was put and the Governor's recommendations carried by a majority of 17 to 12. How this will look in your eyes I cannot tell, but certainly here this unparalleled piece of tergiversation, this change of opinion effected in a few hours, is looked upon with the deepest disgust. Remainder of Wednesday was given to the Estimates; but though the House sat late there was nothing of such importance done as to be at all interesting to you.

On Thursday, the Attorney-General brought in a Bill to amend the Licensed Victuallers Act, but did not enter fully into its objects. I presume he will not attempt to carry it through the House this session, but merely lay it on the table for information of members. He also brought in a new Vagrant Act, aiming in a certain measure, and as far as Earl Grey will allow, at checking the importations from Van Diemen's Land.

The first item of the Estimates brought forward induced a battle royal, which ended as usual where the phalanx of nominees is so firmly banded together in the rout of the representatives; the fluctuating tail of the electives, or as the *Argus* calls them, the outsiders, went over to the Government and gave them a large majority. The discussion arose on the vote for the establishment of Petty Sessions in the Unsettled Districts, and it was urged that the amount proposed to be thus expended was in fact swallowing up the whole sum received from assessment; leaving nothing for other purposes, which were thus thrown upon the general revenue, to which these persons contributed in only a very small proportion. Of course the Government talked very paternally about the necessity of providing police protection for all; and heard with horror a suggestion to do away with the police magistrates in some of these localities. By the means I have mentioned they managed to carry the day.

The proposal to form a corps of mounted police at a cost of £3076 also kicked up considerable disturbance, the representatives not being all inclined to swallow the assurance that the gold-fields had not suggested the necessity of raising this force, to be, as the Auditor-General said, "ready on the spot, in case of an emergency." As this sentence spoke for itself, country members, the gubernatorial tail, who had had visions of mounted police stationed near their homesteads, found out their mistake. They discovered that the men were to be kept in a body, in Melbourne, and the fate of the vote was sealed. The only representative who voted for it was Mr. Goldsmith, who has obtained an unenviable notoriety as one of the most thorough-paced government hacks amongst all honorable members on the government benches. The majority was thus 16 to 11; one member, the Mayor, Mr. J. G. Smith, well known to most of your Sydney readers, being conveniently absent, so as not to record a vote against the high power in the light of whose countenance he would wish to bask.

A strong opposition was also offered to the vote for the native police; the attempt being to throw the charge of this force on to the land fund. Earl Grey's circular was referred to, in which he states that the amelioration of the condition of the aborigines should be considered a primary charge on the fund. On this it was argued, that by making the blacks soldiers, and by thus getting them into regular habits of life, the best mode of civilisation had been adopted, and that thus the cost of the force was very properly chargable on the land fund. This argument was not met, but the outcry of police protection, and its absolute necessity, was again raised, although hon. members on the other side pointed seriously at the occupation of the whole of this force on the gold fields since their first discovery. However, the tail joined with the Government to effect a large majority, by which the vote was carried.

The rest of the business was comparatively unimportant, and hardly worth attention. For to-day there is a fearful paper, notices having accumulated daily, and hon. members seeming to consider it an imperative necessity for them to say something on every question.

I find that it was a false rumour about the gold discovery having reached home, for I see nothing of it in any of the papers.

You will have observed the enormous amounts of gold received by the escort on Wednesday. I can only add that police messengers—everybody—are throwing up their situations, and are off to the mines; whilst the Government have raised the license fee to £3. There is some dread that this step will cause a disturbance; however, a few days will tell. The accounts of success are still the same, and still most astonishing; but what is more wonderful, we have not yet heard of any cases of ill luck; all seem to be successful. With the large numbers now proceeding to the gold fields, we may, however, anticipate a different tale in a month or two; and I shall not fail to advise you of the truth.

MUSIC.—Mr. F. Ellard, junr., who, a few years ago, proceeded to Europe with the view of studying under the best masters, has returned to the colony, and has announced an opening concert under the patronage of the Governor-General, the Honorable Mrs. Keith Stewart, and the leading families in Sydney. To the study of the piano, he was advised in London to add the cultivation of his voice; and his talent as a singer has been highly spoken of by connoisseurs.

Grocers and others are reminded that R. Muriel sells this day, at 11 o'clock precisely, 450 boxes Muscatels, and 50 boxes French plums in cartoons; the finest Christmas fruits in the colony, just landed, ex Blackwall, from London.—*Communicated.*

## LATER INDIAN NEWS.

FROM a file of Singapore journals to the 3rd of October, we are enabled to continue a brief summary of Indian news:—

The Governor-General was to leave the hills for Calcutta early in October, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western Provinces was to proceed to the Punjab about the same time.

Previous to leaving Scindia's dominions, Sir Richard Shakspear, in the most excellent spirit, read the following paper to Captain Close before all his brother officers assembled in the mess-room:

"Captain Close:—I have brought charges against you of the gravest nature. They have been carefully investigated by a Court of Inquiry, and you have been most fully and most honourably acquitted. This decision has been confirmed by the Most Noble the Governor-General. No apology from me can be of any value to you, but as a satisfaction to myself, I have begged that your brother officers may be assembled, in order that I may in the most formal public manner retract my accusations, and tender you this my most humble apology. I have done you great wrong in believing you capable of such conduct. The result has been deservedly disastrous to me, and it will ever be to me a source of the deepest regret that I should have done you such injustice.

"R. SHAKESPEAR, Lieutenant-Colonel."

The once dreaded Moolraj had gone to his last long home. The *Calcutta Chronicle* thus records the event:—"Moolraj is dead. He expired on the morning of the 11th, off Purbutpoor, on the Ganges. The following is from a correspondent at Buxar;—The State prisoner, the Ex-Dewan Moolraj, expired on the morning of Monday, the 11th, off Purbutpoor, below this place. For some days after leaving Calcutta he appeared to mend, and his spirits improved much. His strength also seemed about to return, and withal an attachment to life and an attention to its concerns which he had not manifested when he came aboard, or for some considerable time previous to his leaving Fort William. He continued in this state, his health and strength improving, until the weather changed and became less propitious, and the westerly winds blew strong and cold. With this change of the weather, a proportionate change in the health of the prisoner took place; he began to sink, and gradually lost his strength until death closed his career, as mentioned above. The steamer, casting off the troop-boat, conveyed his remains to the bank of the river, where his funeral obsequies were performed by the servant who had followed his fortunes and the Hindoo sepoys of the guard, and there was a due expenditure of sandal-wood, spices, ghee, &c., amongst the fumes of which the body was consumed, and his soul took its flight to the regions of responsibility."

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

Before the FULL COURT.

DOE DEM. DAWES AND OTHERS v. ROE.

Mr. FISHER moved in this case for judgment against the casual ejector—the service being on the wife of the tenant in possession of the premises. Ordered.

FAIRLAMB v. MARTIN.

Mr. HOLROYD moved, on the part of the defendant, for judgment as in the case of nonsuit. In this case issue was joined in March last, and the plaintiff not having gone to trial at the sittings in June, his attorney, Mr. Yarnton, gave a peremptory undertaking to the defendant to go to trial at the September sittings. The plaintiff did not comply with his undertaking, and the defendant not having moved for judgment in the succeeding term, Mr. Yarnton set the case down for trial at the sittings in November. A summons was obtained by the defendant before a Judge in Chambers to remove the case from the list of causes, in which he succeeded; and the question now before the Court was, whether the plaintiff should not have applied to the Court in the last term to enlarge the time to enable him to try at the November sittings, or whether by the defendant not having moved for judgment as in case of nonsuit in that term, the peremptory undertaking was not to be considered as waived.

Mr. DARVALL showed cause.

The COURT ordered the rule to be discharged, on the plaintiff giving a peremptory undertaking to go to trial at the next sittings. The plaintiff to pay the costs of the day and the costs of the application in Chambers within fourteen days after taxation.

IN THE MATTER OF ARNOLD WEINHOLT.

Mr. PUREFOY moved for a rule nisi, calling upon Messrs. Marshall and Gore, Justices of the Peace sitting in Petty Sessions at Warwick, to show cause why a writ in the nature of a writ of mandamus should not issue against them, to compel them to hear a case in which Arnold Weinholt was plaintiff and William Jubb defendant. Jubb had obtained a judgment against Weinholt for £9 19s., which Weinholt had paid under protest, because the Justices who heard the case refused to hear the defendant's answer to the claim. The second action was brought by Weinholt against Jubb to recover this sum back again, as money had and received.

The CHIEF JUSTICE: If a Court, or body of men having jurisdiction, act within such jurisdiction, and their judgment be final, however unjustly and wrongly they may decide, unless the law has provided an appeal, the losing party is remediless. This Court is not a Court of Appeal from a judgment given in a Court of Petty Sessions. There is no provision for appeal, however wrong, from summary decisions in Petty Debts' Courts. If this be an application to this Court to review the decision of the judgment of a Petty Court, though wrong and unjust, provided such Court has jurisdiction, this Court cannot interfere. It may be that the proceedings of the Magistrates may be so very irregular as to oust them of their jurisdiction; in a possible case, therefore, this rule does not apply. If the Court of Petty Sessions, having jurisdiction, decide wrongly, neither this Court nor any other Court can open the question to recover back the money paid. The rule, however, ought to go against the Magistrates, to show cause why they refused to hear this complaint.

Mr. Justice DICKINSON: The rule ought to be granted, but if it be taken out, it is taken out with a great deal of danger.

Mr. Justice THERRY: The first part of the proceedings is so extraordinary on the part of the Justices in not having heard the defendant that the case should be discussed.

Rule nisi granted, returnable the first day of next term.

IN THE GOODS OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.

Mr. FISHER moved that administration be granted to Jane Griffin, the widow of the said George Griffin. George Griffin and Jane, his wife, in the year 1826, whilst at Cape Town, made a mutual will, appointing the survivor executor or executrix, as the case might be. Griffin and his wife came to Moreton Bay, where Griffin acquired considerable property. There are several children surviving Griffin. The present application was for administration to the widow, pending the arrival of the will from Cape Town.

The COURT granted administration for twelve months, with leave to come again to the Court at the expiration of that period to apply for further time.

### SYDNEY ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

BEFORE the Chairman, and Messrs. Charles Henry Chambers and R. Ronald, J.P.'s.

William Henry Thornton, Esq., was sworn in as a magistrate during the course of the day.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases on behalf of the Crown:—

James Williams was indicted for stealing from a store at the Patent Slip, some copper, and copper nails, the property of John Jardine the master of a vessel lying in the harbour. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be kept to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony for three years.

William Shepherd was indicted for that he, on the 13th day of November last, at Sydney, being then and there employed as servant to one Joseph Brady, did by virtue of his said employment then and there, and whilst he was so employed as aforesaid, receive and take into his possession certain money, to the amount of three shillings and eightpence, for and in the name and on the account of the said Joseph Brady his master, and the said money then and there fraudulently and feloniously did embezzle. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

William Johnson was indicted for stealing some wool, the property of Thomas Smith, chief officer of the Jane Francis, now lying in the harbour. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be kept to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony for three years. There were some previous convictions on record against the prisoner.

Ann Rogers was indicted for stealing some plates, the property of John Gillick. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Parramatta Gaol for three calendar months.

William John Bradley was indicted for an assault upon one William Asprey. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month in Sydney Gaol. Mr. Holroyd appeared for the defence.

TUESDAY.

Before the Chairman and Messrs. Henry Grattan Douglass, and George Richard Griffiths, J.P.'s.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases on behalf of the Crown.

Eliza Cregan was indicted for stealing two sheets, two blankets, and a counterpane, the property of one Catherine Fenning. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Catherine Costello was indicted for feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously wounding one Rosannah Almond, in and upon the head, with intent in so doing to her the said Rosannah Almond, thereby then and there to do some grievous bodily harm. The Jury found the prisoner guilty of a common assault, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol six calendar months.

William Aires was indicted for stealing a pair of boots, the property of Josiah Mason Illidge, boot and shoemaker, George-street. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to be kept to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony for three years.

Mary M'Donald was indicted for an assault upon Robert Stott, a child of the age of three years. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned in Parramatta Gaol for three calendar months.

John Mack was indicted for obtaining goods by false pretences. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be kept to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony for three years.

Charles Alson was indicted for stealing some blankets, the property of Robert Broad, draper, George-street. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol three calendar months.

Ellen Farrell was indicted for feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously wounding one Mary Clarke, upon the head, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Parramatta Gaol twelve calendar months.

Mary Smith was indicted for stealing a gown, the property of James Pearce. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol twelve calendar months.

Isabella Graham was indicted for stealing from the person of John Cross, one fifty-dollar piece, one twenty-dollar piece, one ten-dollar piece, and a sovereign. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Parramatta Gaol six calendar months.

"Metropolitan and Counties Permanent Investment and Building Society." Certain additions to and alterations in the Rules of this Society, passed by the shareholders at the annual general meeting on Thursday, 23rd October, were allowed and confirmed by the Court.

The Court adjourned at six P.M.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Chairman, and Messrs. D. Egan and Charles Henry Chambers, J.P.'s.

The Crown Prosecutor conducted the following cases on behalf of the Crown.

Ellen Paddock was indicted for stealing a piece of canvas and some other articles, the property of one William Phillips. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Thomas Ledsome was indicted for stealing, and Mary Ann Biggs for receiving, a ham, a piece of leather, nineteen cakes of blacking, and a knife, the property of Henry Harris, publican, George-street. The Jury found the prisoner Ledsome guilty, and Biggs not guilty. Biggs, discharged; Ledsome was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol for the term of six calendar months. Mr. Nichols appeared for Biggs.

Hugh Armstrong was indicted for stealing, from the person of John William Dove, a cap, his property. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney Gaol one calendar month.

Mary Murphy was indicted for stealing a shawl, the property of Frances Woods. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Parramatta Gaol six calendar months.

Sarah Duggan was indicted for stealing a measure and some other articles, the property of Joseph Davis. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Parramatta Gaol six calendar months.

RETURNS BY CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Under the authority of the Act of Council 14 Vict., No. 43, the Court order, that after the beginning of the year 1852, Clerks of Petty Sessions should deliver during the first week in every month, a return of all moneys received by them, according to the schedule annexed to the 11 and 12 Vict. c. 48.

The Court adjourned at 5 P.M.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

### INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE S. F. MILFORD, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Murphy a single meeting was held. One debt of £10 17s. was proved, and the meeting adjourned (insolvent not being present, but hourly expected to arrive in Sydney from Moreton Bay) until Monday next at 2 P.M.

MEETING FOR MONDAY.

In the estate of John Murphy, an adjourned single meeting, at 2 P.M.

### SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

STOCK on hand, 6th December.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar; West India, B.P. 80,829 gallons; East India B.P. and Mauritius, 17,124 gallons; Foreign States, 9924 gallons; Arrack, date, and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 1495 gallons; brandy, 83,218 gallons; Geneva, 72,755 gallons; whiskey, 12,550 gallons; liqueurs, 238 gallons; British spirits, 6158 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 128,651 pounds; cigars, 38,421 pounds; snuff 1471 pounds.

Received during the Week.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar; East India, B.P. and Mauritius, 406 gallons; brandy, 171 gallons; Geneva, 1266 gallons; liqueurs, 20 gallons; tobacco, fig and cavendish, 18,000 pounds; leaf, 1434 pounds; cigars, 186 pounds.

Delivered for Home Consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 4818 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 1707 gallons; Foreign States, 102 gallons; brandy, 2200 gallons; Geneva, 1416 gallons; whiskey, 56 gallons; British spirits, 114 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 7384 pounds; leaf tobacco, 1434 pounds; cigars, 906 pounds.

Delivered for Exportation.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 112 gallons; brandy, 112 gallons; Geneva, 153 gallons; British spirits, 13 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 4684 pounds; cigars, 1025 pounds.

Stock on Hand, 13th December.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 76,011 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 15,711 gallons; Foreign States, 9822 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 1495 gallons; brandy, 81,077 gallons; Geneva, 72,452 gallons; whiskey, 12,494 gallons; liqueurs, 258 gallons; British spirits, 6031 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 134,585 pounds; cigars, 36,676 pounds; snuff, 1471 pounds.


### ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Mutton Hams, Sheep's Tongues, Lard, Soap, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL, at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Christmas Fruits.

MR. STEWART.—At the Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Gigs, Tent, &c.

Mr. G. PICKERING.—At his Mart, at eleven o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.


### METEOROLOGY.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 2ND TO 8TH DECEMBER, 1851.

| Date. | Moon's age. | Barometer 9½ A.M. | Barometer 2½ P.M. | Barometer Sunset | Barometer 9 P.M. | Attached Thermometer 9½ A.M. | Attached Thermometer 2½ P.M. | Attached Thermometer Sunset | Attached Thermometer 9 P.M. | Detached Thermometer 9½ A.M. | Detached Thermometer 2½ P.M. | Detached Thermometer Sunset | Detached Thermometer 9 P.M. | Wet. | Register Thermometer Maxim. | Register Thermometer Minim. | Rain fallen. | Winds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, 2 | 9 | 29·692 | 29·653 | 29·710 | 29·724 | 72 | 70 | 67 | 68 | 73 | 72 | 66 | 65 | 68 | 73 | 64 | .... | N.E., E.N.E., E. by N., N.E. |
| Wednesday, 3 | 10 | 29·742 | 29·708 | 29·734 | 29·720 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 72 | 70 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 73 | 63 | .... | N.E., N.E. by E. |
| Thursday, 4 | 11 | 29·766 | 29·730 | 29·704 | 29·733 | 71 | 70 | 68 | 69 | 72 | 71 | 66 | 65 | 70 | 72 | 66 | 0·84 | E.N.E., N.E., N.E. by N., S.S.E. |
| Friday, 5 | 12 | 29·864 | 29·892 | 29·906 | 29·953 | 71 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 72 | 70 | 66 | 64 | 67 | 72 | 64 | 0·15 | S.S.E., S.E., E.S.E., S.E. by E. |
| Saturday, 6 | 13 | 30·063 | 30·093 | 29·993 | 29·974 | 68 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 67 | 74 | 67 | 64 | 67 | 74 | 64 | .... | S.E., S.E. by E., E., N.E. |
| Sunday, 7 | 14 | 29·894 | 29·755 | 29·702 | 29·696 | 70 | 70 | 68 | 68 | 70 | 72 | 66 | 65 | 67 | 73 | 64 | .... | Calms, N.E., N.N.E., N. |
| Monday, 8 | 15 | 29·584 | 29·462 | 29·482 | 29·555 | 70 | 72 | 70 | 71 | 69 | 76 | 72 | 67 | 69 | 76 | 66 | 0·52 | N.E., N.N.E., N., calms, S.W., S. by W., S. |

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 2nd.—About 8 o'clock north-easterly breezes set in, gradually rose and blew pretty strong all middle part, wearing more to eastward, and died away, P.M. to light breezes; scarcely any clouds all day; evening, some detached cirri; night, calm and fine.

Wednesday, 3rd.—Morning, calms; cirrus and cirro-cumulus forming over the sky; during the forenoon, wind freshened from north-east and by east, and got to blow strong all latter part; sky became overcast and gloomy midday, and so continued; some threatening banks forming in south and south-west toward evening.

Thursday, 4th.—Strong breezes from north-east by east throughout, increasing latter part; sky rather heavily clouded all day; between 9 and 10, A.M., some light thunder and stormy appearances in the west; again, toward sunset, distant thunder in the west, and threatening clouds gathered throughout the south-western and north-western sky; showers fell during the evening, and after 10 o'clock much, and at times heavy, rain during the night, with wind from south-east and by east, very unsteady; at times rather strong.

Friday, 5th.—Early morning, quite warm and muggy for some time; wind then set in strong and gusty from south-east and by east, and continued coarse all day; clouded heavily throughout; showers of rain after 6 P.M., and from time to time during the night till 6 in the morning.

Saturday, 6th.—Morning, light airs from south-east; after 6 o'clock clouds broke up and rapidly cleared away; pleasant breezes from south-east, forenoon; veered north-east P.M.; beautiful clear weather through the day and night.

Sunday, 7th.—Calm till about 8 o'clock, then gentle north-east breezes set in, which, after 10, freshened, and came to blow very fresh; after 2 o'clock, veering to due north; scarcely any clouds all day; latter part grew extremely damp and hazy; night, beautifully clear moon; fresh wind fore part.

Monday, 8th.—Shortly after 8, north-east breezes began to freshen up, and blew very strong nearly all day, veering to north by east and due north P.M.; cloudy and threatening; toward noon and afternoon stormy clouds gathered up from south-westward, with every appearance of a change; toward 6 o'clock, the first portion of the storm went over to north-east and east, and the north wind, which had been blowing boisterously, suddenly fell to a calm; after the lapse of five or six minutes, vane got north-west and west, with gentle and warm breezes; about 7—7·30, heavy rain, some thunder, and wind veered to south-west and by south; subsequently came on to blow strong and squally from southward, with rain at intervals; and similar weather prevailed through the night.

HYDE PARK.—We beg to call attention to the third clause of the Hyde Park Bill, which has recently been passed by the Legislative Council. It is in these terms: "Any person who shall maliciously or wantonly destroy or injure, or endeavour to destroy or injure, any of the fences, or any other wood or iron work, of or in the said Domain, or any tree or shrub there growing, or *shall offend against decency, or conduct himself in a riotous, turbulent, or disorderly manner*, in any part of the said Domain, or shall obstruct any overseer, park-keeper, or workman therein, in the performance of his duty, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five shillings, nor more than five pounds, to be imposed and recovered as hereinafter mentioned; and, if found committing any of the said offences, the person so offending may be apprehended by any constable, or by any such



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overseer, or park-keeper, and conveyed before some police magistrate, to be dealt with according to law." We have often had occasion to complain of the disorderly and disgraceful conduct of certain finished blackguards of the "gent" species, who make the park their place of rendezvous, and either perch around the entrances like "monkeys on a rail," or perambulate the walks in small knots, the object in either case being to insult and annoy every respectable female who may be unfortunate enough to pass within their vicinity without the presence of a male companion to curb their insolence. Our complaints, and the exertions of those gentlemen who may properly be termed the guardians of the Park, have been hitherto alike fruitless. The nuisance, if abated at all, has only been abated for a time; because the law was not sufficiently stringent to deal summarily with these incorrigible pests, and they know it. Two or three, who have been peculiarly remarkable for ill-behaviour, were a few evenings since caught by one of the men engaged about the Park in the very fact of grossly insulting a respectable young woman. A constable was procured, but the latter had no authority to take them into custody, and the cowardly blackguards refused, as might be expected, to give either their names or addresses, so that they might be called to account for their rascality. And thus, for a time at least, they escaped scathless. For the future, however, the individuals belonging to this school of "fast men" will find that the times are changed. The clause we have before quoted will warrant their immediate apprehension and lodgment in durance vile, whenever they are detected in the pursuit of their cowardly amusement. Some of those who have distinguished themselves in this way will probably be the first sufferers from this change in the law, as they are known and an eye will be kept upon their movements. One or two convictions will put a stop to this system of annoyance altogether.

Mr. Hargraves.—This gentleman returned to Sydney yesterday, after an absence of six months. During that period, we understand, he has travelled between three and four thousand miles, in pursuing his researches. Visiting the localities where he first made the great discovery, he proceeded to the far-west, the south-west, and then taking an easterly tour to the sea, examined the head-waters of the Tarose and Berramaguey. Of course Mr. Hargraves' report is in the hands of the Government, but whilst he feels bound as an officer of the Executive not to publish his important discoveries, we hope the Government will give to the public such information as will satisfy the curiosity which is so naturally felt in a matter where every man's interest is so closely connected. Some time ago, the Bathurst people in public meeting assembled, determined to present Mr. Hargraves with a testimonial for his great and successful exertions in their district, and we believe this deserved expression of their esteem is progressing favourably. But will the citizens of Sydney be behind their fellow-colonists at Bathurst? Should not an effort be made here forthwith, to present an acknowledgment to that gentleman worthy of the importance and magnitude, in a national point of view, of the gold discovery, of which he is universally admitted to be the author.

Victoria Gold Fields.—The quantity of gold brought down to Melbourne under escort on the 4th instant, was as follows:—From Mount Alexander, 13,783 ozs. 8 dwts.; from Ballarat, 2500 ozs. 14 dwts.; total, 16,284 ozs. 2 dwts. In addition to this quantity, 335 ounces were brought down to Geelong; thus making a grand total for one week, by this conveyance alone, of 16,670 ozs. 2 dwts. By a proclamation in the Victoria *Government Gazette*, of December 1, the Lieutenant-Governor notifies, that from and after the 1st January, 1852, the gold license fee for one month or the greater part of one month will be £3; for a license applied for after the 15th of any month, £1 10s.; and further, that all persons at the gold fields, who are in any manner connected with the search for gold, as tent keepers, cooks, &c., will be required to take out a license on the same terms as those who are engaged in digging for it.

The Speaker's Costume Ball.—On Wednesday evening the Speaker gave a grand costume ball, which was attended by his Excellency the Governor-General, the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, and about 450 of the *élite* of Sydney. The costumes were of the periods which were selected on the recent occasion of the Governor-General's ball, and which were fully described in the columns of this journal. The whole affair went off with the greatest éclat, and has been pronounced to be one of the most brilliant réunions of the season.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The sales of the week have been very heavy, still stocks in the hands of the trade are limited, as they continue to buy only to supply a legitimate demand, and although it would appear that large quantities of goods may be expected from England, influenced by the advices of our gold discoveries, we shall nevertheless have nothing to fear for some time to come, as the probability is that the demand for the ensuing two or three months will fully keep pace with our imports.

In ales there is an increasing demand, and no stock; porter is more plentiful, but advancing in price.

Cape Wine—A small shipment would realise favourable rates.

Low sherries in demand.

Brandy is reported sold at our quotation; the demand for this article is brisk, and likely to increase.

Geneva—Sales are reported about 11s 6d per case, of 4 gallons.

Rum is selling freely, but no advance is noted; nearly the whole of the late parcels of E.I. have been closed for at 2s 4d to 2s 6d.

Whiskey continues very dull of sale at 3s upwards

Salt—The last lots of coarse Liverpool have been closed at 55s and 57s 6d.

" Fine stoved has also been taken in quantity at full rates.

" Rock and St. Ubes are dull.

Cheese, English—This market is quiet, though there is a prospect of a good demand springing up as Christmas approaches.

Almonds—Are of slow sale, though stocks are limited of first quality.

Arrowroot—S. S. Island, is selling at 37s 6d.

Pearl Barley—Is reported sold at 23s.

Coffee—In this market but little has been done.

Currants, Raisins, and other Fruits are being offered at auction at exceeding low rates.

Mustards and Pickles—Are inquired for, though very low rates still rule

Rice—Is a heavy stock without inquiry.

Starch—Is still offered low.

Vinegar—Is improving slowly.

Refined Sugar—Ex late arrivals is held for 45s.

Manila Sugar—Considerable business has been done. Advices from Manila quote very high rates for Muscovado.

Teas—By the arrival of the Flash little has come to hand; but a very small portion of the new crop had come to market, which was taken for Britain and the States at high rates; this crop is reported deficient in quantity, and interior, being affected by very heavy rains.

Tobacco—Last week's rates are fully maintained; several sales of kegs are reported.

Cigars—Sales are reported at 40s for 3s. and 45s for 2s.

Copper, Iron, and Lead—Remain very quiet.

Bags—Are without inquiry.

Canvass—Is quoted lower, with a disinclination to purchase on the part of the trade.

Cement, market full

Gunpowder, without enquiry

Hops without particular enquiry

Lead—white, mixed, heavy stocks and no demand

Millstones, none—wanted

Nails, heavy sales of Ewbank's are reported

Oils are dull of sale at low rates

Rope is without enquiry

Shovels, enquired for

Turpentine, whiting, woolbagging, woolpacks, wool-lashing—very dull

Flour, fine, 11l. to 12l.

R. HARNETT, Broker.

Sydney, December 13.

## GOLD CIRCULARS.

By the Vimiera, we hear that intelligence of our Gold discovery had reached England on the 28th August by the overland mail via Southampton. Captain Bloomfield, of the Mazeppa, which left Sydney on the 30th May, and reached Madras on the 15th July, had addressed Messrs. Dunbar and Sons from that port, stating that gold had been discovered in the district of Bathurst—that hundreds were off to the diggings, and that goods were rising in consequence. Two other parties were in possession of the news—in all probability from the same source; and one of them proposed to sell it to the *Times* for £200. It does not appear that any parties were in receipt of letters from their correspondents in Sydney, and from enquiries made of the owners of the Mazeppa, we are informed that she only took one letter for London, which letter had not reached its destination when the Vimiera sailed. It is not likely that this intelligence will be confirmed in London until the arrival, about the 16th September of the overland mail via Marseilles, which will convey letters from several parties in this city announcing the fact, and advising the first shipment of Australian Gold per Thomas Arbuthnot; the same mail will also convey the 16 oz. nugget, which left this per Fanny Fisher; and it is more than probable that we shall be advised of its confirmation before the end of next week, by the Australian Steam Navigation Company's new steamer, which was to leave London on the 1st of October, and would be supplied with coals from the Admiralty depot. What the effect will be in England, it is impossible to conceive; but that it will create a sensation greater than any intelligence ever did before, few can doubt.

Since our last, "the great Australian Nugget" has been brought to public competition at the rooms of Mr. J. G. Cohen. It is not surprising that a specimen of such value should have drawn together an immense concourse of persons, so much so that the room was crowded to suffocation, and hundreds went away disappointed at not being able to obtain admittance. The Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, several members of the Legislative Council, and a number of our leading merchants were present. After a short but spirited competition it was knocked down to Mr. George A. Lloyd and Thomas Holt, jun., Esq. for £1155. It was reported to weigh 336 ounces, but the actual weight is 341 ounces 5 dwts.; it was obtained by Brenan's party on the Louisa Creek. They were just about to knock off work to get their dinner, when one of them struck his pick on a hard substance. "I have got something here," said he, "it is only a boulder," replied his brother; but upon prising it up from the clayey soil by which it was surrounded, their enraptured eyes fell upon this magnificent specimen of Australia's golden treasure, which may be truly termed "one of the wonders of the world."

Our intelligence from Victoria is perfectly astounding. The escorts from Mount Alexander and Ballarat, according to the *Melbourne Morning Herald*, had brought in the enormous quantity of 16,833 ounces, and would have obtained much more if the conveyance could have carried it. New diggings have been discovered at Mount Blackwood, about half way between Melbourne and Mount Alexander. The miners in this locality were doing wonders. It was gratifying to record the success of each in ounces, but it has now come to pounds, and there is yet a prospect of its being hundred weights: it has had a considerable effect on the employed. Clerks are leaving their offices, labouring men their occupations; and it is expected that goods will soon remain on the wharves for want of hands to house them.

Although behind Victoria, we cannot complain of the success of our own mines. Gold is coming into town, not only by every escort, but in very large quantities by private hands. From Braidwood alone we know of two parties who brought upwards of 2000 oz., and numerous parcels are coming in coastwise from Moruya and other harbours. New diggings have been opened on a small flat, between Mr. Badgery's station and the Water Fall. At Ophir, Messrs. Samuels were arranging to drain their waterhole, and had engaged the services of Mr. Benjamin White. It is anticipated these reservoirs will prove pockets of enormous value. Many parties were leaving the Turon to spend Christmas in town, and others were posting off to Braidwood. Business was dull on the mines, and was not expected to revive before the turn of the year.

We have received this week, by escort, from the Turon, 3549 ounces; Ophir, 269 ounces; Bathurst, 543 ounces. By post, from Bathurst 950 ounces; Turon, 1090 ounces; Braidwood, 384 ounces; Goulburn, 506 ounces; Queanbeyan, 39 ounces. And by private hands we know of 2500 ounces; making in all this week 9960 ounces—worth about 32,370l.

The price has ranged through the week at 64s 3d to 65s; but as three or four of the principal buyers are not anxious to purchase in consequence of the very large yield at Victoria, it is probable it will be down considerably.

Total gold shipped to this date, 329,797l 10s 3d.

Exchange on London—Drafts against gold, 6 per cent. discount. Freight, ½ per cent.

GEORGE A. LLOYD.

474, George-street, December 13.

In handing you this day's sale of Gold, I am obliged to confess that I anticipated more favourable results in consequence of the early departure of the Alert, which is esteemed to be a fast ship. I am persuaded my expressed opinion would have been found correct, had it not been that the ship sailing on the next day did not allow time for adding to the parcels, shippers having generally closed their remittances of Gold Dust for that particular vessel before this day's sale. Still prices, as will be seen by the list, were fairly supported; and this, the largest quantity yet submitted to public sale, will, I trust, be satisfactory to my rapidly increasing constituents.

| Lot | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Turon Gold, 388 oz 2 dwts, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 9d... | 1256 | 9 | 6 |
| 2 | Ditto ditto, 200 oz, Brush and Macdonell, 64s 11d | 649 | 3 | 4 |
| 3 | Ditto ditto, 57 oz 6 dwts, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 9d | 185 | 10 | 2 |
| 4 | Ditto, 200 oz, W. Nash, 64s 9½d | 647 | 18 | 4 |
| 5 | Ophir gold, 300 oz, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 9d | 971 | 5 | 0 |
| 6 | Meroo Creek, 47 oz 8 dwts, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 8d | 153 | 5 | 3 |
| 7 | Turon, 52 oz 17 dwts 12 grs, Montefiore, Graham, and Co, 64s 9d | 171 | 3 | 7 |
| 8 | Ophir, 93 oz 3 dwts, J. Alexander, 64s 9d | 301 | 11 | 6 |
| 9 | Turon, 43 oz 15 dwts, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 9d | 141 | 12 | 10 |
| 10 | Ditto, 70 oz 6 dwts 14 grns, J. Davis, 64s 9d | 227 | 13 | 10 |
| 11 | Ditto, 53 oz 4 dwts 5 grs, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 9d | 172 | 5 | 4 |
| 12 | Ditto, 58 oz 4 dwts, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 9d | 188 | 8 | 5 |
| 13 | Ditto, 199 oz 15 dwts, Willis, Merry, and Co., 64s 9d | 646 | 13 | 10 |
| 14 | Nugget, 9 oz 15 dwts 6 grns (Thompson) 64s 10d | 31 | 12 | 11 |
| 15 | Ditto, 14 oz 13 dwts 17 grns, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 9d | 47 | 10 | 11 |
| 16 | Araluen gold, 10 oz, J. Davis, 64s 9d | 32 | 7 | 6 |
| 17 | Ditto, 11 oz 18 dwts 19 grs, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 9d | 38 | 13 | 1 |
| 18 | Turon, 11 oz 13 dwts 15 grs, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 9d | 37 | 15 | 0 |
| 19 | Louisa Creek, 8 oz 17 dwts 12 grs, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 9d | 28 | 14 | 7 |
| 20 | Ditto, 6 oz 15 dwts 2 grs, T. Hale, 50s | 16 | 17 | 9 |
| 21 | Turon, 33 oz 1 dwt 12 grs, Montefiore, Graham, and Co., 64s 9d | 107 | 1 | 7 |
| 22 | One nugget, 10 oz, W. Nash, 64s | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Horse ear nugget, from Louisa Creek, 9 oz 14 dwts, Colin M'Kenzie, 65s 6d | 31 | 15 | 4 |
| 24 | One nugget, from Louisa Creek, 21 oz, Thomas Hale 50s | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| 25 | One nugget, 64 oz, Thomas Hale, 38s | 121 | 12 | 0 |
| 26 | Ditto, 20 oz, Thomas Hale, 25s | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Nugget, 11 dwts 11 grs, J. Davis, 64s 7d | 1 | 17 | 11 |
| 28 | Nugget, 8 dwts, W. Nash, 25s 6d | 0 | 10 | 2 |
| 29 | Nugget, 5 oz 11 dwts, Bennett, 22s 6d | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| 30 | Nugget, 6 oz, Brush and Macdonell, 6's 6d | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| 31 | Turon, 100 oz, W. Nash, 64s 8d | 323 | 6 | 8 |
| | | £4672 | 15 | 3 |

JOHN G. COHEN, Auctioneer.

December 12.

### PRICES OF SECURITIES.

| | Div. per Ann. last declared. | Paid up per Share. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Australasia.. | 4 per cent...£ | 40 | £93 |
| Union Bank | 10 ,, | 25 | 22 per ct premium |
| | | 2 10s. | |
| Bank of N S Wales.. | 10 ,, | 20 | £23. |
| Commercial Bank.. | 10 ,, | 25 | £30 |
| Gas Light Company.. | 10 ,, | 6 | £7 10s. |
| Stm. Navigation Co.. | Estab. July 1.. | 16 | £16 10s. |
| Genl. Assurance Co... | 10* per cent.... | 5 | £5 10s. |
| N. S. W. Marine ditto | Estab. August | 1 | 25s. |
| Railway Company | †5 per cent. In | 2 5s. | 5 per ct. dis. |

* Upon the share of £4—besides £1 per share added to stock, and a further bonus of 10s. per share in cash.

† Sanctioned *permanently* by the Imperial Government, and secured on the Land Fund.

| Govt. Debentures— | | |
|---|---|---|
| N. S. Wales | Interest 3½d. per diem | 1 p. ct. pm. |
| New Zealand | ,, 8 per ct. per an. | par. |

Mortgages are negotiated at interest, of from 6 to 10 per cent. per annum.

N.B.—The prices of shares include the interest or dividends from the last payment.

W. BARTON,

December 12. 486, George-street.

### PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

Although accounts have been received from Great Britain of the arrival there of the intelligence of our Gold discoveries, and a move in the English Wool Market appearing most probable, prices have not yet been affected, and the rates at our last auction were much the same as those previously current, but the attendance of buyers was very large, with an evident disposition to purchase.

The Gold during the week, from the diggings of New South Wales, which has reached Sydney amounts to about 30,000l. At Melbourne, about double this quantity had arrived from the Victorian mines; but, if we may trust such vague information as we have, there is no great disproportion of the *average yield per man* of the New South Wales diggings, as compared to those of Victoria.

Freights to London—Wool, ¾d to ⅞d. per lb.
Hides, 15s. to 1l. per ton.
Tallow, 2l. to —— per ton.
Oil, 3l. to —— per tun, imperial.
Gold, ½ per cent.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 4½ per cent. discount.

Private bills (with produce hypothecated)—6 per cent. discount.

PRICES CURRENT.

| WOOL. | s. d. | | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superior clips | 1 3½ | to | 1 4 |
| Fair to good | 1 2 | to | 1 2½ |
| Low to middling | 1 0 | to | 1 1 |
| Grease | 0 5½ | to | 0 6½ |
| Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c. | 0 8 | to | 0 10 |
| Handwashed and scoured | 1 1 | to | 1 3 |
| TALLOW. | | | |
| Beef | £27 15 0 | to | £28 5 0 |
| Mutton | 28 10 0 | to | 29 5 0 |
| Station tallow | 24 0 0 | | |
| Hides, each | 5s. | to | 8s. 6d. |
| Sheepskins, per lb. | 3½d. | to | 5d. |
| GOLD. | | | |

Dust and nuggets, per oz. 3l. 4s. 6d. to 3l. 5s. 2d.

MORT AND BROWN.

Circular Quay, Sydney, December 13.

Mort and Brown's Produce Sale, December 11.—Wool: FL, 13 bales (grease) at 6½d; GTL, 8 at 16d; AI in diamond, 13 at 14½d; WK, 10 (handwashed skin) at 14½d; COB, 14 at 13½d; FL, 14 at 14½d; TO, 54 at 14½d; JML, 33 at 13½d; JW, 27 (grease) at 7d; TO, 1 (clippings) at 8½d; JJ, 1 (locks) at 7½d; AL in diamond, 1 (locks) at 8½d; WR, 1 (shakings) at 8½d; C in diamond, 1 (clippings and pieces) at 8½d, 1 (grease) at 8½d; WO, 1 (clippings, grey locks) at 4½d; JG, 1 (clippings and fleece) at 4½d; W, 1 (greasy locks) at 6½d; S, 4 (locks) at 5½d; JG, 5 (grease) at 7½d; JG 4 at 12d; P, 9 (grease) at 8½d; 8 over Sydney, 9 at 15½d; C in diamond, 20 at 14½d; WO, 3 at 12½d, 11 (grease) at 7½d; W, 1 (scoured) at 14½d; W Dq, 1 (locks) at 5½d; W damaged, 1 (scoured) at 15½d; HO damaged, 1 at 11½d; JL, 26 at 15d. Sheepskins: 53 at 4½d, 457 at 5½d, 193 at 5½d, 3 bales at 5½d. Tallow: 1 cask at 26l 5s, 2 at 26l 10s, 3 at 25l 5s, 1 at 23l 10s, 10 "C. Abercrombie" at 28l. Salted Hides: 226 at 8s 2d, 100 at 8s 2d. 260 Horns at 21s per 100. 20 casks Sperm Oil (12 tuns), at 61l 600 lbs. Whalebone, at 128l. 1½ tons Humpback Whalebone, at 29l 10s.

### SYDNEY MARKETS—Friday.

The Mills.—Messrs. Barker and Co.: The price of flour has advanced 1l per ton, present quotations being for fine 13l, and for seconds 11l per ton of 2000 lbs. Bran 1s to 1s 2d per bushel. Mr. Breillat: An extensive sale of Van Diemen's Land wheat has been made during the week at 5s per bushel. Very little new wheat has yet arrived to market, but the crop is spoken of as unusually abundant. A slight reaction has taken place in the flour trade, the late reduced prices having created a large demand. An advance of 1l per ton has already been made, and those mills now quote at 14l per ton for fine, and 12l per ton for seconds. Bran 1s 4d per bushel. Mr. Smart: A few fine samples of new wheat have appeared in the market, and realised 4s 6d per bushel. Flour remains without alteration—at 12l per ton for fine, and 10l for seconds. Bran 5l per 2 00 lbs.

Cattle &c., for Slaughter.—The present supply of every description of stock is both abundant in point of number, and excellent in regard to quality, and considerable numbers are reported on the road. From the tenor of letters from the Lower Murrumbidgee and other principal grazing districts, there is every reason to expect that this state of things will last during the summer months. The following returns of sales will show the state of the market:—Cattle: 80 at 26s per head; 150 at 27s 6d; 112 at 29s 3d; 70 at 31s; and 64 at 35s. Sheep: Two lots without the wool—one of 600, 3s 6d, and the other of 500, fetched 4s 2d per head. One lot of lambs, in the wool, fetched 7s per head. Calves sell at from 8s 6d to 21s. Pigs from 2½d for large to 3½d per pound for small sizes.

Butcher's Meat.—Beef of the very best quality is sold by the wholesale butchers at ½d per lb.; second quality, ¼d. Mutton, ½d to 1d, according to quality. The retail prices are: for beef, 1½d to 2d; mutton, 1½d to 2d; veal, 4d to 5d; pork, 4d to 5d, per lb; and for lamb, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per quarter.

Biscuit is quoted by Mr. Wilkie as under: Ship 18s, pilot 20s, and cabin 22s, per cwt; and by Messrs. Barker and Co.: for ship 18s, and cabin 22s per cwt.

Campbell-street Market.—Hay 3l 15s to 4l 15s per ton; straw 2l 10s to 3l per ton; green food 8d to 10d per dozen bundles. One load of new wheat was sold at 4s 6d per bushel.

George-street Markets.—Fowls 2s to 2s 9d, ducks 2s 6d to 3s, geese 4s 6d to 5s, turkeys 6s 6d to 12s, pigeons 10d, wild ducks 2s 6d to 3s per couple. Roasting pigs 2s 6d each. Butter 6d to 9d, cheese 5d to 7d, bacon 5d to 6d, lard 4d per lb. Eggs 10d to 1s per dozen. Potatoes 3s 6d to 4s 6d, onions 10s per cwt. Cabbages 1s 6d to 2s 6d lettuces 1s, turnips 1s 9d to 2s, celery 1s 6d to 2s, leeks 6d, parsnips 1s 3d, carrots 1s 3d to 1s 6d, pumpkins 4s to 5s per dozen or dozen bunches, as the case may be. Green peas 4s to 5s, broad beans 1s 6d, French beans 4s to 5s per bushel. Oranges 6d to 1s 2d, lemons 2d to 3d, citrons 3d to 4d. Rio fruit pumpkins 4s to 5s, plums 1d to 1½d, bananas 1s 2d per dozen. Apricots 2s 6d to 5s per basket.

Horses.—The market is overstocked with small half-broken mares and horses, for which there are no buyers, although large ready made horses are scarce and in demand at fair prices. Mr. Stewart has sold, since last report, forty-one head, as follows: one, at 21l.; three, at 17l.; five, at 15l.; thirteen, at from 14l. to 8l.; and nineteen, at from 4l. to 7l. 10s. each. At Armstrong's Repository, the sales have been seventy head. Good cart, carriage, and saddle horses have brought good prices. The principal part of the sales have been in brood mares, which from the few buyers in the market brought very low prices considering the high breeding of the animals.

# THE GOLD FIELDS.

## SOFALA.

December 10.—There are a number of idle vagabonds here, who are lurking about committing all sorts of minor depredations, and occasionally committing a robbery of some magnitude. Several of those have taken place but lately. On Monday night Mr. Greer was robbed of dust worth £50. Yesterday afternoon four young men who were starting for Sydney with their earnings, some £40 each, were stopped about a mile from the township, by four men, who took their horses and money, and then rode off. In this case it is pretty clear that the robbers knew of these young men being about to leave, and were lying in wait for them.

The population has rather decreased here during the last fortnight. Many persons have left to attend to harvest, some to enjoy themselves at Christmas-time with their earnings, some attracted by the reports of the prolific nature of the Araluen diggings, some Port Phillip men going back to their own district to try the Ballarat and Buninyong gold fields; but the greater number going away to wait for the fall of the river, which will enable them to work their bed claims. There has never been such a season as this. We have had rain every week for months past; and the Turon, which is generally an insignificant creek, is now a respectable sized river with a rapid stream. On Saturday the river rose three feet. It is impossible to keep the holes on the bank free from water. You may dam the water out of the holes at the top, but there are no means of preventing the percolation through the soil from the river.

There are still, however, a great number of persons doing well. I saw at the Golden Point, last night, a person wash out more than two ounces, the produce of his labour on Monday and Tuesday. On Saturday a person obtained thirty-seven ounces from his hole at Golden Point; and, I hear, got six ounces on Monday. At dry digging men are making about fifteen shillings a day.

There are a great many buildings going on here, and tradesmen are earning from ten to twelve shillings a day.

Provisions are plentiful and good. Mutton, by the side, is 2d. per lb.; by the joint, 3½d. Beef, by the quarter, from 1½d. to 2d.; and by the joint, 2½d. Bread is 4½d. per lb. All sorts of shop goods are to be obtained at prices varying from 25 to 50 per cent. on Sydney prices; and from the great competition, and the immense quantities of goods on the road, are likely to diminish rather than increase.

Two public-houses have been opened here. One is kept by Mr. W. Davis, late of Sydney; and the other by Mr. Quail, late of Yass.

## NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

*(From our Correspondents.)*

### GOULBURN.

December 8.—Melancholy Occurrence.—A man of the name of Umpleby, in the employ of Captain Turner, came into Goulburn last Friday, and left to return home on the following day. On account of the recent rain the Wollondilly was considerably swollen, and it is uncertain whether he attempted to cross at Rossiville, or at the corner of the fence at Baw Baw, but he has not been seen or heard of since he left Goulburn. The horse he rode was found on Saturday afternoon, very wet, and one of the stirrups, with the accompanying strap, gone; it is thought he is drowned; search has been made for his body, but it has not as yet been found. Umpleby was a married man, and the father of a large family: we need hardly say that his wife, who is a very well conducted woman, is in the utmost distress on account of the event. He acted as stud groom at Captain Turner's, and is well known in this district.

Frost.—About ten days ago there was a frost at the Burrowa and Bland; the wheat being in blossom, it did much damage to it; one man named James White had his crop completely cut off. Yesterday morning there was a black frost at the Crookwell and Cotta Valley; this is the third time that the potatoe crop has been cut off this season by frost. On Thursday, last week, there was a very heavy fall of hail on the Goulburn side of the Abercrombie.

Rain.—The rain continues to fall from day to day: we have scarcely had a fine day this season. As we stated in our last communication, much damage has been done to the hay; so much moist weather at this season of the year is very remarkable. The rain has impeded the operations at the gold fields, and driven some of the Goulburn people home for a day or two.

Refreshment at the Diggings.—The Government having been memorialised on the subject of allowing ale to be sold at the diggings, have granted permission to sell the same in quantities of not less than two gallons, which will be a great boon to the diggers, as, from the mineral nature of the country, the water is very unwholesome.

Flour and Wheat.—Flour has fallen to £18 per ton for fine, and to £17 for seconds; wheat is down to 5s. 6d. per bushel; the 2lb. loaf is down to 4d.

Mr. Hargraves.—This gentleman passed through Goulburn this morning, on his way to Berrima.

Repeal of the Postage Charge on Newspapers.—The repeal of the postage charge on newspapers is a boon which will be universally felt. The veins of material wealth are being opened in every direction. On the 1st of January the valve of a free circulation to the periodical Press is to be opened, which will give an impetus and energy to the mind, and act as an antidote to the sordid dispositions which wealth, speedily accumulated, generally produces.

December 10.—Inquests.—There were two inquests held this day, one at the Argyle Inn, on the body of one Umpbley, whom we stated in our last communication was supposed to have been drowned. His body was found yesterday, by one Ford, about a mile below Rossiville, in the Wollondilly; verdict, found drowned. Another inquest was held this day, at the John Barleycorn Inn, on the body of one Thomas Bottoms, who had eaten a hearty supper at that inn last night, afterwards became sick and vomited, in doing so a piece of unmasticated butchers' meat had got into his windpipe, where it was found by Dr. Gerard, who made the *post mortem* examination, and which was the cause of death; deceased had an aneurism in the lower part of the body, and had left his work, at Mr. Thorn's, in consequence, and come into Goulburn yesterday. Verdict, died by visitation of God.

Man Drowned.—On Sabbath last, a party of twelve men were on their way from the Turon to the Araluen Diggings, when they come to the crossing-place of the Abercrombie, one of the party named Samuel Hynds, of Maitland, went in to bathe, and was carried down by the current into a whirlpool, and was drowned; one of the party named Michael Fitzpatrick, of Gloucester-street, Sydney, reported the event to our Chief Constable to drag the place. Where it occurred is seventy-five miles from Goulburn. One of the party went in to try to raise the body, but could not on account of the hole being full of rocks and stumps.

### WINDSOR.

The Weather.—We have had very sultry and unsettled weather for the last week or so, accompanied by occasional showers, and to-day (Thursday) heavy rain has set in, which seems likely to last.

Police Court.—A special licensing meeting was held on Tuesday, 2nd instant, when the following publicans general licenses were granted, viz.—Thomas Freeman, St. Patrick's Inn, George-street, Windsor; Sophia Dargin, Butchers' Arms, Richmond Road; and James Lane, Jim Crow Inn, Macquarie-street, Windsor. The undermentioned transfers of publicans licenses were also allowed. From James Bligh Ridge, of Colo, to Thomas Byrne; from Michael Egan, late of Bridge-street, Windsor, deceased, to Honorah Egan, his widow; and from Charles Esay, of Richmond Road, to Christopher Chastler. The application of William Gosper, for a publicans' general license, could not be entertained, he not appearing when called. The Justices present were Messrs. James Ascough and Stephen Tuckerman, and Dr. Dowe.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Gentlemen,—Mr. Wentworth's personal attack upon me in the *Herald* of to-day, shall not tempt me to enter upon a discussion foreign to that which I desired to create; nor shall I condescend to measure lengths with that gentleman as to the respective merits of our public or private characters. The brightest ornaments of our colonial society have been subjected to his coarse and malignant censures, whenever their public duty required them to oppose his impudent schemes of self-aggrandisement; and in following their patriotic course, I must be prepared to meet with the same hostility and abuse. Be it so. This will not deter me from doing what I feel persuaded is for the moral, social, and political improvement of the country, even though I may be in future, as I have been for years past, acting diametrically in opposition to Mr. Wentworth.

I must be allowed to say, however, that notwithstanding the rumour to which Mr. Wentworth has alluded, it is not true that there was any such application before the Colonial Government as has been surmised—and even if there were, I am at a loss to imagine how a circumstance which Mr. Wentworth acknowledges he only heard of after he had given his vote, can be adduced as any justification of a vote given in ignorance of that rumour. It can only be accounted for upon the principle of Jedder Justice—"Hang a man first, and try him afterwards." But the Sydney Railway Company, thanks to the Colonial Government and the Secretary of State, have already obtained a permanent guarantee of 5 per cent. per annum for the first £100,000 of capital subscribed, and, therefore, there was no occasion to ask Mr. Wentworth for his vote in favour of such an application.

How Mr. Wentworth can reconcile his speech in the Legislative Council on the 3rd instant, with his letter of yesterday, I am wholly at a loss to understand. He now admits his willingness that railways should be introduced into the county of Cumberland, but I would ask any impartial person whether anything fell from Mr. Darvall or Mr. Wentworth during the recent discussion, which did not go to oppose the introduction of railways altogether. It is *something*, therefore, to have extorted an acknowledgment that even Mr. Wentworth thinks railways, as an improved means of transit, should be commenced; and this goes far to prove that such of us as have been for years past labouring to bring about this great public improvement, despite of the sneers of Mr. Wentworth and his fellow-obstructionists, have been right, and they wrong. So far from the prospects of the Company having been injured by the debate, I have ample proof that additional converts have been already made to our cause.

The fact is, Mr. Wentworth is, in his declining years, being taught some very wholesome lessons. The glorious victory which the Anti-transportationists, and especially the Australasian League, have obtained in procuring the repeal of the order in Council, by which Mr. Wentworth's favourite scheme of perpetuating this as a convict colony has been frustrated, is no doubt exceedingly galling to him; and writhing as he was yesterday under the chagrin and mortification of his defeat, I can in this find some excuse for the bitterness of his letter.

But I and my associates exult in the consideration that this great concession has been made, not in consequence of the discovery of gold, but in deference to that strong expression of public opinion, of which we have been the organs, and which Mr. Wentworth and his allies have so strenuously exerted themselves to stifle.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES COWPER.

December 12.

### THE GOLD DIGGERS' PETITION.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Gentlemen,—In your paper of Thursday last, a speech of the Colonial Secretary is reported, in which he states that the "chief mover" in the gold diggers' petition was "a reverend agitator, who, forgetting the principles of his holy vocation," and so forth.

As I was the only minister present at the meeting, I presume the Colonial Secretary alluded to me. In justice to the profession, of which I am a very humble (possibly an unworthy) member, I am therefore compelled to say something on this matter.

I shall not say that the passage in the honorable gentleman's speech is just as remarkable for taste as truth; nor that his attack on me seems, like the wretched claptrap of an ill-tempered speaker, at a loss for an argument; nor that I have political rights as well as other men, which I mean to assert at proper times, in perfect indifference to the frowns of colonial Dogberries.

All this I shall leave unsaid, to prevent the charge of intentional imitation of the style of the Colonial Secretary.

But I will say, that if that gentleman made the charges against me on his own responsibility, they are mis-statements; and if on the authority of another person, they are untruths.

For I am not an agitator; I was not the chief mover in the affair; I did not forget the principles of my holy vocation; I did not foment discontent and discord; and I did not find contentment and willing obedience in respect to the gold regulations existing here when I came. Each of the charges against me, I repeat, is a distinct untruth.

During my stay here, I have endeavoured, as best I could, to vindicate the principles of my holy vocation, in the face of no ordinary difficulties. My manner of life here, and the part I took in the gold petition, are known to some thousands of people. The evidence of any dozen of them, taken at random, would verify my indignant denial of these unjust accusations.

Further than this, I shall not condescend to vindicate myself. It is of small consequence to me what judgment men may pass upon my conduct. My appeal lies to a tribunal, of which even the Colonial Secretary forms no part.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant.
DAVID BLAIR.

Tuesday, December 8.

BIRTHS.

Thursday, December 11, Mrs. Charles Abraham, Castlereagh-street, of a son.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 27th ultimo, at the residence of her father, by the Rev. Frederick Miller, the Rev. Alexander Morison, of Melbourne, to Salome, third daughter of Philip Pitt, Esq., Clifton Vale Hunting Grounds, Tasmania.

THE Friends of the late Mrs. Esther Roberts are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, to move from the residence of her son, Elizabeth-street South, on Sunday morning, at eight o'clock precisely.
12070 R. STEWART, Undertaker.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICE, 419, George-street.
TO LET.
Parramatta Road, 13 rooms, and good grounds
Surry Hills, Bourke-street, 4 rooms
Redfern, 6 rooms, paddock
Old South Head Road, shop and 3 rooms
George-street, good first floor offices
Surry Hills, 5 rooms and kitchen
Kent-street—A first-rate Store, cut out of the rock, dry and cool; well adapted for wine, beer, or any provisions
A ground floor, work-shop or store, yard, coach-house, 2-stall stable, and good loft.
A good timber yard, facing water, covered saw-pit, &c., &c.
North Shore—A house and 50 acres of land
Ditto, A cottage and ditto
Parramatta Road—A large house, garden, and vinery
Parramatta River—A well-built 2-story stone house, 5 rooms, detached kitchen and room over, ornamental garden, good stable, out-houses, well of water, and 10 acres of land.
A small stone-built ditto, 4 rooms, and detached kitchen, on same land, to be let with or separately.
King-street East—A room and good store
Cook's River—About 45 acres of good land.
George-street, first floor offices, in a very desirable situation
Redfern, house, 6 rooms, garden, and well of good water.
FOR SALE.
Redfern—9 rooms and kitchen
Pyrmont—2 store cottages, each 6 rooms, kitchen, and oven
Woolloomooloo—House, 5 rooms, garden, yard, and out-buildings
Parramatta River—260 acres of good land
Drayton—House, 13 rooms, and good grounds
Parramatta Road.—A fine mansion, with shrubbery, garden, vineyard, &c.
North Shore.—A complete mansion, with good outhouses, grounds, &c. A freehold house and building allotments, adjoining.
A plot of ground, facing water, well suited for erection of a small dwelling or workshop
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Elizabeth-street, Hunter-street, Strawberry Hill, Cumberland-street, Pitt-street, William-street, Woolloomooloo-street, &c.
Apply to
HENRY WOOLLEY,
419, George-street.

WANTED.
A furnished house, with two sitting rooms, four or five bed rooms, garden, &c.
To purchase, a good farm on the Parramatta River, or not more than ten miles from Sydney.
To purchase, a good house containing four rooms and kitchen.
To rent, good workshops and timber yard.
To rent, a six-roomed house, near the Race Course, or at Rushcutter's Bay.
To rent, for a term of years, a good wharf.
Wanted to Rent or Purchase, a 6 or 8 roomed house, in vicinity of Domain.
£250 or £350 to invest—a small house would be preferred
Furnished apartments—2 good sitting rooms, 4 bed rooms, with good attendance, for about three months or more from the beginning of January.

Henry Woolley has a Registry Book, for the convenience of the public, to enter houses, farms, &c., for sale or to let, without any charge for registering.
HOUSE and LAND proprietors wishing to sell may hear of purchasers.
RENTS collected, and all kinds of agency business attended to with great care and punctuality. 12093

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICE,
Next Bank of Australasia.
WEEKLY SUMMARY.—TO LET.
Janefield Estate, Lake George, (known as Dr. Wilson's) 5894 acres.
Swamp Gardens, Botany, 5 to 100 acres.
House, Petersleigh, Newtown, 10 rooms.
House, Balmain Road, 10 rooms, 11 acres.
House, Parramatta River, 8 rooms, 50 acres.
House, Newtown, 17 rooms, 20 acres.
House, Redfern, 8 rooms, paddocks, &c.
House, Parramatta River, 7 rooms.
House, Woolloomooloo, 5 rooms. (Furnished.
House, Macquarie-street South, 7 rooms.
House, Redfern, 5 rooms.
House, Gloucester-terrace, 7 rooms.
House, Woolloomoolloo, 8 rooms. (Furnished.
Public House, Paddington
Cottage, Kent-street, 6 rooms.
Cottage, Cleveland-street, 8 rooms.
Cottage, Balmain, 4 rooms.
Cottage, Double Bay, 7 rooms.
Cottage, Chippendale, 6 rooms.
Stores, and storeage
Offices, George-street, Charlotte-place, &c.
*Furnished or Unfurnished* Apartments.
Board and Lodging.
FOR SALE.
Several desirable City, Suburban, and Country Properties,
Leasehold, and Freehold.
Apply to
WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE,
House and Estate Agents,
555, George-street.
Proprietors of House and Land Properties wishing to sell, may always hear of *Cash* purchasers.
Rents collected, and other agency business transacted.
Money to lend at moderate interest.

FINE ARTS.
Just received—An interesting variety of the latest interior and exterior views of the Great Exhibition.
Views of Sydney and neighbourhood.
Shippers of Gold and passengers for England by the ships now sailing, can be supplied with graphic sketches of scenes on the Turon, in oil and water colours.
A few *coloured* sets of Mr. Angas' characteristic Views of the Gold Regions may be obtained.

PICTURE FRAMES.
Engravings carefully framed in maple and gold, rosewood and gold, and enriched gold frames for portraits, &c., *all in the best and newest styles.*
Oil Paintings cleaned and restored
Drawings mounted and framed
Maps, Plans, &c., strained and varnished

ON SALE.
Superb Cabinet Pianos, the finest in the colony—from D'Almaine's
Brass Instruments, viz.,
Superior Cornopeans, Bass Horns
Tenor Saxe Trombones
Valve Trumpets, and Trumpets with slides
Violins—first-class quality
Flutinas and Accordeons from the best makers, and Accordeon Instruction Books.
*Accordeons and Flutinas repaired and tuned.*

NEW MUSIC.
Just published,
The Ophir Schottische, by S. H. Marsh.
Merry Old England Quadrilles } By
Fitzroy Schottische } C.W.F. Stier
Native Flower Polka }
Pianos tuned at one day's notice.
Music Warehouse, 555, George-street,
12179 Next Bank of Australasia.

S. PEEK AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.
ON SALE at the Warehouse of the Undersigned:—
Martell's Brandy, in hogsheads and by the two gallons
West India Rum, in puncheons and hogsheads, 12 O.P. and 30 O.P.
Very superior Pale Brandy, in one-dozen cases
Gin, in cases and half-cases
Port and Sherry, in wood and bottle—the finest samples in the colony
Bottled Ale and Porter, four-dozen and six-dozen casks
Pampanga Sugar, very superior, small ration dry mats
Yellow and white grocer's sugar
No. 2 and 3 Cigars
Hysonskin and Congou Teas, best brands
Souchong and Fine Teas, in half-chests and small packages
Raisins and Currants, in boxes, casks, and caroteels
Oilman's Stores of every kind, from the first London houses
Flake and Soluble Cocoa and Chocolate. This is manufactured by improved steam machinery from the finest imported Granada Cocoa Nuts; it has none of the rancid taste of the imported article, and is made in one minute with boiling water
Roasted Coffee.—S. Peek and Co. have spared no expense in introducing all the latest European inventions for preserving the essential oil of the coffee during the process of roasting; the prices are just the same as the cinder and scorch berry usually ground into powder, and sold as ground coffee
Liverpool, Rock, and Dairy Salt
Patna and Carolina Rice
Dessert Fruits and Jordan Almonds
China Preserves, various
AND
THE USUAL STOCK OF GROCERIES.
The undersigned recommend their friends in the country to purchase liberally during the present temporary depression in the market, and low rate of carriage.
S. PEEK AND CO.,
Importers and Dealers.
Supplies, to any extent, of the best and most suitable Goods always ready for immediate delivery; one day's notice required for spirits in bond. 12074

ISAAC SIMMONS, (New Mart, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully calls the attention of Dealers and others to the following list of goods of general consumption, which he will sell for Cash at the prices affixed.
Fine flour in 100 lb. bags, 12s. per bag
Very superior hyson-skin tea, ex Pedlar, in chests, 72s.
Ditto ditto ditto, in half-chests, 37s.
Ditto ditto congou, in 84 lb. chests, 95s.
Ditto ditto and fine flavoured hyson, in 13½ lb. boxes, 25s.
Good congou, in chests, 35s.
Fine white Siam sugar, in bags, 2½d. per lb.
Good brown ditto ditto, 2d. per lb.
Finest coffee in Sydney, in 30 lb. bags, at 5d. per lb.
Belmont sperm candles, in boxes, 1s. 1d. per pound
Colman's starch, in 56 lb. boxes, 5½d. per lb.
Best pint pickles, in 4 dozen cases, assorted, 7s. 3d. per dozen
Ditto quart ditto, in 2 dozen cases, ditto, 10s.
Fine Durham mustard, in ¼ lb. bottles, 4 dozen cases, 8s. per dozen
Ditto ditto ditto, in 1 lb. ditto, 3 dozen cases, 12s. per dozen
Bottled fruits, assorted, in 3 dozen cases, 12s. 6d. per dozen
Very superior salad oil, in half-pints, 7s. 6d. per dozen
Ditto ditto ditto, in pints, 10s. 6d. per dozen
Ditto ditto ditto, in quarts, in 1 dozen cases, 16s. per dozen
Very fine anchovies, in ½ lb. bottles, 8s. per dozen
Fine Yarmouth bloaters, in tins, 25 each, 2s. 6d. per tin
Fine sardines, in ½ lb. tins, 12s. per dozen
Case gin of superior quality, 12 bottles in a case, 18s. per case
Ditto ditto, 4 gallons in red cases, very superior flavour, 32s. per case
Ditto ditto, 5 gallons, equal to Old Tom, 40s. per case
Wrought nails, chisel pointed, from 1½ to 3 inch, 24s. per iron keg
Boiled and raw oil and turpentine, in 5 gallon tins, 5s. per gallon
With a great variety of other goods, at equally low prices
Country orders attended to.
Gold taken at the current price in payment.
Sydney, December 12. 12111

THE WRECK OF THE BRIG "TWO FRIENDS."
THE Underwriters and Owners of the ship and cargo, are prepared to allow a most liberal Salvage to any responsible party who will undertake their recovery.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
12108 For self and all concerned.

WILLIAM AND JAMES, Captain Gray, FROM WELLINGTON.
CONSIGNEES of the following goods are informed that unless entries are passed for the same before 12 o'clock this day, they will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense, the vessel's discharging being delayed on account thereof:—
Mark X—78 Coils wool-lashing, 9 Coils rope, } shipped by Mr. William Fitzherbert, and consigned to order.
,, A—29 Coils wool-lashing shipped by Robert Want, and consigned to order.
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
474, George-street.
Sydney, December 13. 12130

NOTICE.—This is to caution the public from harbouring my son, Adam Dennis, from this date, he being a minor, and having left his home without any just cause or provocation.
RICHARD DENNIS.
Dapto, December 11. 12086

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*
GENTLEMEN,—In answer to an advertisement which appeared in your issue of the 10th instant, I beg to state that I did not leave my home until I was compelled to do so by the continual ill-usage of my husband, and being half-starved by him. And further to state that I never was yet compelled to seek credit on his account; neither am I in that position at present, as I have relations that will never see me want.
ELIZABETH LONG.
Pyrmont, December 12. 12180

A GERMAN gentleman, who has recently arrived from Hamburg, from the College of Berlin, and who understands the English language, is anxious to teach in private families or in schools the German and French languages, also the classics and mathematics. He has no objection to an engagement with a family as tutor. For references apply to A. Dreutler, Esq., George-street. 12040

WANTED, a Farm Labourer.—Apply between the hours of 11 and 3, to Mr. Spencer, Solicitor, 220, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. 12097

WANTED, a Good Groom. Apply to D. Cooper, Waterloo Warehouse, any hour between 9 and 11. 12102

WANTED, a Female General Servant. To a person of good character liberal wages will be given. Apply on Monday, after 9 o'clock, to Mrs. Tucker, Richmond-terrace. 12110

WANTED, a Cook, Kitchen Man, and Boots. Apply at Petty's Hotel, Church Hill. 12169

WANTED, a Cabinetmaker, Chair-maker, and Bedstead-maker. Apply to Thomas Pearson, 193, Pitt-street, Sydney. First-rate wages given for good workmen. 12151

WANTED, horse teams to load this morning for Bathurst. Rossiter and Lazarus, George-street. 12114

THE friends of a highly respectable young person, recently arrived from England, are desirous of obtaining for her a situation as Nursery Governess, or as Companion to a Lady.—Address Y. Z., *Herald* Office. 12075

SERVANTS WANTED.—Gardener, six Garden Labourers, Carter. Competent men, of good character, to whom the highest wages will be given.
Apply to W. Beaumont, Builder, Castlereagh-street. 12122

TO TAILORS.—Good workmen will find constant employment on application to M'Arthur and Atkinson, 287 and 289, Pitt-street. 12150

PORTER WANTED.—Wanted, a person accustomed to a horse, to take out parcels, &c. Apply to James Smyth, London House, corner Pitt and Market streets. 12164

CART WANTED.—A second-hand light one-horse tilt-up cart and harness. Apply at the office of the undersigned, Sheppard and Alger, 470, George-street 12101

TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.
CAUTION.—Whereas the undermentioned men have absconded from the Ship Victory, £5 Reward will be paid to any party giving information where any of them may be found. Descriptions of each may be obtained at the Water Police Office, where warrants have been issued. Names: John Martin, chief officer; John Dancer, William Helson, John Painter, able seamen.
SAMUEL NICOL.
December 12. 12144

CAUTION. — The undermentioned Money Orders and Cheques having been lost in the transit through the Post Office, from Wellington to Sydney, on the 18th October, 1851, the public is hereby cautioned not to negociate any of them; payment of the same having been duly stopped by the undersigned: viz.:—

| No. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | August 11, 1851; drawn by D. M'Kinnon, on Thacker and Co.; order, James Wright .. | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 8. | October 13; drawn by J. Drew, on A. Wortmann; order, Dominick Kelley .......... | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| 259. | October 15; drawn by E. B. Cornish, on Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; order, Clarke | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 651. | March 15; drawn by ditto, on ditto; Jimmey .......... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 25. | August 27; drawn by D. H. Dunlop, on J. Walker; Chilvers .......... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | September 20; drawn by ditto, on ditto; Thomas Dunnam .. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | September 20; drawn by ditto, on ditto; ditto .......... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | September 29; drawn by ditto, on ditto; Hugh Thompson | 4 | 12 | 4 |
| — | March 28; drawn by H. W. Gwynn, on W. A. Gwynn; John Booth .......... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | February 13; drawn by M. M'Mahon, on W. C. Wentworth; W. Fitzgerald ...... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 134. | August 31; drawn by Wm. Moore, on Union Bank; self. | 1 | 18 | 9 |
| | | £21 | 11 | 3 |

EUGENE DELANGE, Chippendale.
Sydney, December 11. 12078

FOUND Straying, on Monday last, in Pitt-street, four young geese. The owner may have them by giving a description and paying expenses. Apply to John Duncan, Pitt-street South, three doors from Liverpool-street, next door to Dr. Nelson's. If not claimed within 14 days from this date they will be sold to defray expenses.
December 13. 12143

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from Bukelong, the station of John Boucher, Esq., J.P., in the district of Bombala, a bay horse, branded G/H near shoulder, white saddle marks, black points, aged, near hip down, about 15½ hands high. The above reward will be paid on the prosecution to conviction of the thief (if stolen), and the restoration of the horse; or a reward of two pounds will be paid for the restoration of the horse (if strayed), to Mr. John Minehan, Bathurst; or to Mrs. Mackay, Bombala. 12076

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from the neighbourhood of the Smelting Works, Lane Cove, a dark brown mare, 5 years old, long tail, star on forehead, and branded H within circle, on near shoulder, and stands about 15 hands high; the above reward will be paid by the undersigned, on delivery of the said mare to
JOHN YARD,
12099 91, York-street, Sydney.

£50 REWARD.—Whereas a large number of cattle, supposed to be about Six Hundred Head of young Bullocks, Cows, and Heifers, *various brands*, but chiefly marked with a hole pricked through the right ear, and branded W on the near hip, and numbered on the off hip; also, some a piece off the left ear, and B on the near hip and numbered; others OO on the ribs, and some TC off hip, and KDL on the ribs. The greater number are branded W
The above Cattle, about six hundred head or more, have been driven off my run, at Tanabutta, near Mudgee, within the last two months, and, it is supposed, taken to a great distance in one or two lots. The above Reward of Fifty Pounds sterling will be paid to any person who will discover and prosecute the parties to conviction. The cattle were in fair condition, and generally quiet.
A Reward of Ten per cent. will be paid for and upon the recovery of the cattle so stolen. It is supposed they were taken away in one or two lots, about the end of August or beginning of September, and passed through New England, toward Wide Bay, about the middle of September.
If one hundred head is recovered Ten Pounds will be paid, and so in proportion.
P.S.—It is suspected that the stockman, Samuel Nixon, had a knowledge of their being stolen.
The Police throughout the colony are particularly requested to take notice.
Wm. BOWMAN.
Tanabutta, near Mudgee, December 11.

TO LET, Birmingham House, corner of George and Liverpool streets, with large stores, and water laid on. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to Mr. James Powell, Brickfield-hill. 12156

TO BE LET, furnished, a sitting-room and bed-room, with the use of a kitchen and attendance in a private family, where there are no children and will be no other lodgers. Apply to Mr. J. F. Johnson, Servants' Registry Office, 319, Castlereagh-street North. 12116

TO LET, the Brisbane Distillery, situated in Parramatta-street. Apply on the Premises, or to George King, No. 397, Pitt-street. 12090

TO BE LET, "Waverley House," now in the occupation of Adolphus W. Young, Esq., containing ten good rooms, besides kitchen and cellars. There are excellent stabling and out buildings, and a well watered paddock attached, and a good well containing an abundant supply of water. Mr. Young's lease will expire on the 1st January, 1853. Rent, till that time, £75 a year. Mr. Wallis, the landlord, is ready to renew the lease to an eligible tenant. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. Billyard, Solicitor, 368, Pitt-street, Sydney. 11696

TO LET, a Cottage in Cleveland-street, Surry Hills, containing seven rooms, with detached kitchen, coal shed, wash house, laundry, coach-house, two stall stable, an excellent well of water, and about an acre of good garden ground. Rent moderate. Apply to John Baptist, Market Gardener.
December 8. 11709

## SUMMARY FROM THE "HOME NEWS," AUGUST 25TH.

THE year of wonders has "fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf; the dull season returns and town is empty. The court is on the wing; within three days the Queen will, with her Royal suite, take the Road for Balmoral by the Great Northern line, sleeping *en route* at Doncaster and Edinburgh. Ministers are taking counsel from the grouse, "among the bonny blooming heather." Members of Parliament are now all, double-barrelled, making *game* of their constituents. The law courts are in full vacation, and the bar enjoying the period of repose between term and term in performing prodigies of travel, for the benefit of their health, their clients, and the booksellers in the publishing season. Window shutters are up in Mayfair, and blinds are down in Belgravia. Lady Augusta London has betaken herself to the sea side, to repair the damages of a season of gaiety and excitement, especially during her visit to Paris, beyond all precedent. Her nerves are shattered, she is "afeard to think on what she has *done*, look on't again she dare not." And yet, in spite of a *vagabond* court, a *dissipated* parliament, a *vagrant* ministry, an *abandoned* bar, a *homeless* aristocracy, and a world of banished beauties *blasée*, and beaux used up, London at home looks as lively as ever; she has left her exhibition as entertaining partner, and no visitor has the least occasion to complain of inhospitality beneath that capacious roof. Her Lord Mayor and Aldermen have returned from France, wiser men and better abused than when they went. Before travel, they be-praised the Exhibition—now they understand and appreciate it; and a harvest of London improvements may spring out of a week at Paris. They went to France to learn what they were and what they ought to be, and they returned to England to be taught what they are *not*. Since great men must be besplashed and bespattered, it may be a consolation to know that London rough-cast is more effective than plaster of Paris; and the *Times* at least, has not spared either its mud or pebbles, on our Mayor and Aldermen. With so broad a mark, it is not surprising that some of these unsavoury missiles should have struck; and very probably a new crop of civic annuals may be loooked for by St. Thomas's day, with perhaps even a sprinkling of *exotics* from the gentry side of the metropolitan flower-bed.

But we left public affairs on the 7th in an interesting state of incompleteness, and a retrospective glance at the finish may be expected by our readers. We have therefore copied a dull official detail of Parliamentary proceedings at the close of the session; and also a much more lively sketch of what a clever contemporary supposes to have transpired at the last meeting af the cabinet, when the business in hand was the concoction of the concluding speech of the session. Fancy has been allowed in this respect to take the place of the red tape stenographer, but the narrative loses nothing of the character and *vraisemblance*, while it lends to dull fact the wit and spirit of a composition "of imagination all compact." On the night of the 7th the Lords met in some force, and the Earl of Harrowby formally put a question to the Marquis of Lansdowne on the probability of the Pope's granting to the Protestants of Rome a license to build within that city a handsome church, to be devoted to Protestant worship, in the same spirit in which he offers encouragement by subscription, and the grant of indulgences and other spiritual treasures, to the erection of a stately edifice for Roman Catholic worship, in a great central street in London. It was granted that the present church at Rome, the granary without the walls, was large enough for the ample accommodation of the Protestant congregation worshipping there, and this was repeated by the Marquis of Lansdowne; but the question was not one of accommodation for the *Roman* Protestants, but whether the spirit of toleration, which allowed the erection of churches and the performance of worship with all their rites and ceremonies by the *English* Catholics in London, would be shared in Rome. The Marquis of Lansdowne was understood to say that no application *by* the Protestants of Rome, or *for* them, through the British Representative, had been made to the Papal Court on the subject; he did not see the probability of a refusal when such application should be made; but the views of the Papal Court, as to toleration in Rome, were widely different from the views of the Roman Catholics in Protestant countries: *here* they would claim all, *there* they would grant nothing. The Bishop of London spoke at some length, and the subject dropped. The Earl of Minto moved the agreement of the House with the amendments of the Commons in the Patent Laws Amendment Bill. But Lord Monteagle moved that they be considered that day six months, which was agreed to, and the House adjourned. On the same day, the Commons met for business, arranged the plan of their approach to the Royal presence at the approaching ceremony of the prorogation, with the improvements in the manner of such approach rendered necessary by the much longer journey they had to perform between their own apartment and that of the Lords in the new Houses; obtained papers on which to found a motion for justice to Mrs. Hicks; heard a denouncement by Lord Palmerston of the misconduct of Greece, and endeavouring to procure the returns of evidence on the income tax given before the committee, approached a division, when it was found, that the House contained only 30 members, and at an early hour they adjourned, to meet again at 1 o'clock on Friday, when the ballot, to regulate the approach to the Lords, was taken; 128 members were present, and Lord Palmerston was the last man but one on the list; but afterwards it was arranged that the members of the Ministry should head the procession with the Speaker; and this arbitary rule decided, where the "ballot," the great leveller, failed. The business done was not much between the last opening and the march of the procession, but the great and stormy session died tamely; a motion by Mr. Wakley, concerning that of Mr. Hume of the night before, was discussed, and lost by 62 to 65, so that the returns of the committee on the income-tax must lie by for half-a-year. Sir R. Inglis repeated to Lord Palmerston the question put by Lord Harrowby to the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the noble Viscount said that wherever there was a treaty, a consul or vice-consul had or might have a chaplain appointed by the Secretary of State, on the application of the British inhabitants, and on their paying a sum equal to half the necessary salary of the chaplain. The Protestants at Rome had had a chapel for a long time, and if they thought fit to apply to be placed under the jurisdiction of the consular act, he saw no reason why they should not, they remembering that the act in question did not empower the Secretary of State to do anything inconsistent with the law of the country. In answer to another question, the noble Lord said that the English residents in Madrid had for a long time possessed a burial ground nearly in the centre of the city. Its position was interfered with—the present law of Spain forbidding intramural burials, the Spanish Government had given permission to change it, but he was sorry to say that the permission had been accompanied with conditions which her Majesty's Government regarded with considerable pain and regret. In the midst of the consideration of the next succeeding motion the House was summoned by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod to attend the Queen in the House of Lords. The reading of the list and the arrangement or marshalling of members, who walked four abreast in excellent order, occupied three minutes, and after an unusual delay the House advanced to the bar of the House of Lords, which was already filled, the Queen on the throne, and every one of the privileged in his place there, the Speaker addressed the Queen, and presented the last passed bills for the Royal Assent, the Qeeen read the Speech of the Ministers with a clearness and elocution which commanded the general admiration, and the Lord Chancellor, by the Queen's command, declared the Parliament prorogued to the 4th of September. The splendid assembly, all the details of which are worth perusal, separated, the Commons retired to their house, heard the speech repeated by the Speaker, and the session of 1851 was over.

From the commencement to the close of the session the sittings of the House of Lords have been 95, occupying 218 hours and 42 minutes. The sittings of the Commons 135, and the hours consumed 886 and a half.

On the one great measure of the session, the Ecclesiastical Titles' Assumption Bill, the number of divisions altogether amount to no less than 48 on the several readings and clauses. It is worthy of remark, that, notwithstanding 28 divisions on the money votes (in supply), not a single item was altered or cut down. On the question of admitting Jews to Parliament, there were eight divisions on the personal case of Mr. David Salomons, and one respecting Baron Rothschild. The St. Alban's witnesses, who, well advised, absented themselves during the Parliamentary session and returned just after its close under the same sagacious advice, found their way clear, and are now at perfect liberty at St. Alban's. It is only during the session, it seems, that the omnipotence of Parliament is formidable to those who have daring enough to make free with its rules.

In reply to the *Times'* articles on the Protestant church in Rome, and the Earl of Harrowby's speech, the hon. Charles Langdale, and an old resident in Rome, have addressed that paper; the latter to say, "That at the end of the French revolution No. 1, Pope Pius VII. had offered the Protestants of Rome a church, a handsome edifice, nearly in the centre of the city, on the sole condition that they should keep it in constant repair; but as this would have been costly, and the Protestant service in Rome was not performed during six months of each year, the papal offer was declined, and the Protestants by preference held their worship in the granary situated in the suburb, where they for the most part lived;"—the former, to show us that there was no similarity in the two cases, that the Catholics of England were not strangers or wanderers, but the most ancient families in the kingdom, who claimed nothing *as Catholics*, but as Englishmen by birth, by ancestoral descent, by loyal service, by payment of all an Englishman's burthen, and by the discharge of all an Englishman's duties, demanded all the rights of Englishmen, and, among them, the right to worship in the manner of their ancestors. As Englishmen, they make their claims, and uphold their right to an equality with their countrymen in every respect. On the other hand, the Protestants in Rome are not Romans, but aliens and foreigners, they owe no allegiance nor discharge any duties towards the Roman Government, but are travellers and strangers, birds of passage, who seek Rome from curiosity, to satisfy their taste by its arts, their love of learning by its antiquities and stores of wisdom; but have no rights there, nor are in any way to be considered in the same position as the Catholics in England, who have never deserted the Church, the institutions, or the country and home of their fathers, nor interfered with the internal policy of foreign lands.

On Thursday next her Majesty will reach Edinburgh, on the way to Balmoral from the Meadow Bank Station to Holyrood; the way will be lined by the Enniskillen Dragoons from Piershill barracks, and the 23rd Infantry, the Castle Garrison. Ritchie's statute of the Queen will be placed on its pedestal before her Majesty's arrival. It is of freestone, 10½ feet high on a pedestal 9½ feet, so as to make the whole 20 feet. The Queen's reception is to be without public demonstration, and during her stay the palace will be perfectly quiet; this is no state occasion. Her Majesty stays only one night at Holyrood, and proceeds northward, avoiding all opportunities of display.

On the return from the north, it is proposed that Her Majesty should reach Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, by the Great Northern Railway, on the 9th of October, stay there that night, and on the 10th, visit the city of Manchester, and the borough of Salford. The Patrickcroft station is to be fitted up as a pavilion for her Majesty's reception, and the barge of the Ellesmere's will be ready on the Bridgewater canal to bear her Majesty to Worsley Hall, about two miles along the canal skirting the lawn, and three or four yards from the house. Here another pavilion will be erected and a carriage drive cut across the lawn; the Queen and suite will be the guests of the Ellesmeres, and next day Prince Albert will drive over to Manchester to inspect the manufactures. In the afternoon, the Queen, accompanied by the Countess of Ellesmere, the Duke of Wellington, &c., and escorted by Viscount Brackley and his yeomanry, will proceed to Salford, visit the Peel park, enter Manchester by the Victoria Bridge, passing under the tower of the ancient cathedral, and so to the Exchange and Town Hall; in the evening they return to Worsley, and the following day, Saturday the 11th, proceed southwards by railway. The distance from Patrickcroft to Worsley, along the left bank of the canal will be fitted up with seats, &c., for the public and great part of the park also. The eight miles between Worsley and Manchester will also be prepared for the sight-seers, including the Sunday-schools. On Friday night Salford and Manchester will be illuminated.

The census returns are now so far perfect as to show that the majority of females over males in Great Britain and its dependent isles, is 383,422, after including the army, navy, and all merchant seamen at home and abroad. The general increase is less in the decade just perfected than in any previous ten years; 14, 18, 15, 14, are the per centages of the four last decades, and 13 the per centage of that just accomplished. In North Wales and the North Riding of Yorkshire, the increase is only 4 per cent; in South Wales 11, in Monmouthshire 17, in the East and West Riding of Yorkshire 14, Durham 26, Lancashire 20, Westmoreland only 3. In Shropshire the increase is *one* per cent; in Wiltshire the *decrease is nearly one in every hundred*. Staffordshire has added 20, and Warwickshire 18 per cent. In Surrey, the rate of increase is only half what it was; the decline in Berkshire is from 12 to 10, 9, and 5 per cent., the lowest figures last. In Northamptonshire there is now an increase of 7, instead of 12, ten years ago; in Cornwall 4, instead of 13; in Wiltshire the increase *was* 12 per cent., the *decrease* nearly 1 per cent.! The only explanation of these phenomena is the increase of manufactures and discouragement of agriculture, the growth of towns and the abandonment of the fields. In London the increase is 21 males, and 22 females in every hundred of each sex.

Mr. G. F. Young, M.P., has held a shipowners' and protectionist meeting at Tynemouth. He held this meeting, he said, as a public demonstration that the shipping interest of this country is determined now to associate itself in the closest bonds with the agricultural, not for the support alone of its own peculiar and separate interest, but in the maintenance of that principle, the abandonment of which destroyed equally the Navigation-laws and the Corn-laws.

It is strange that the state of the New-road makes the most dangerous part of her Majesty's journey to Scotland, the transit to the Great Northern Railway Station; the wood is so decayed that the surveyor of St. Pancras will not guarantee the safety of her Majesty by that route, and has absolutely shut up the road this morning. Her Majesty must therefore adopt a route more circuitous before she begins her journey, on Wednesday. The proprietors of the omnibuses have complained that, whereas they pay £20 a week for the tolls they are obliged to pay in consequence of the closing of Blackfriars Bridge, they pray that the New-road may not be stopped wholly, or they will have £40 more a week to pay for the distance they must make and the tolls they must pay.

Great progress is making in Fetter-lane in the destruction of its western side and clearing the foundations for the eastern wall of the new Record Office. Until this great building is completed, the Master of the Rolls, the official keeper of all records, has granted the request of a large number antiquaries and literary men who sought permission to complete records, and he is making arrangements for their accommodation.

There are sermons in the stones of our metropolitan bridges. Last winter one of the arches of Blackfriars bridge gave way; and the busiest part of this summer—the most crowded that London has ever known—that important thoroughfare, the only free passage from the northern to the southern bank, between London bridge and Westminster, has been closed against vehicles of every kind.

Primrose-hill Park is to have its lower parts filled up, and converted into a cricket-ground immediately. The property of the late Quartermaster of the Forces, General Sir Willoughby Gordon, has been sworn under £270,000. Mrs. Hannah Nicholson, of Morpeth, has bequeathed to missionary and charitable establishments, local and metropolitan, above £1000. The Regatta at Cowes has been a signal defeat to all the yachts in the fleet. The *America* yacht, though with less than her requisite breeze, playing with them all, and leaving them by miles. What a triumph for brother Jonathan! The vessel stood well up under her canvas, while all the others were lying on their beam-ends, and she beat them by 7 miles. The Queen witnessed a part of the race from the royal yacht.

The committee established to investigate the charges brought by the Finance Committee against the establishment of the Army and Naval departments of the country, have furnished a report, leaving with a few insignificant exceptions, every item as it is; so that all the charges and insinuations against general officers and and colonels of regiments, army agents, half-pay, brevets, and promotions, purchase of horses, aristocratical influence, &c., are disposed of by a committee eagar to inquire and to fix blame, but perfectly honest, and forced to approve in almost every case.

The Exhibition is to close on the 11th of October, and to all the applications of the exhibitors to allow them to sell their goods in the building, a determined negative on the part of the Commissioners has been the only reply; but public sales elsewhere will be unobjectionable, and some of the foreign dealers are anxious to realise. Immediately after the 15th, the proprietors will be requested to remove their goods, as the commissioners must pay rent to the contractors for every day they hold the building after the 16th. A group by the Baron Marocheti of the death of Lord Villiers, formed in silver by F. Hancock, for the Goodwood Cup, is the last novelty at the Exhibition, and is well worth inspection, especially as regards the dying horse.

Dublin has been a busy city this last week. On Monday there was a review and a military inspection at the Phœnix Park, and on that day, military, magisterial, and police arrangements were made for securing the public peace next day. On Tuesday, the Catholic Defence Association was founded, and opened at an aggregate meeting of Irish, Scottish, and English Catholics, when were great unanimity and perfect order—a rare display in Ireland. Paul Cullen as "Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland," presided, and claimed the prohibited title, in the face of the act of last session. The Archbishop of Tuam and Dr. Scully, with, in all, nine bishops, including Dr. Gillies, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Ullathorne, of Birmingham, from Scotland and England, and a vast number of the parochial clergy, many of the laity and some of the nobility and gentry, composed the meeting, and the act making the assumption of ecclesiastical titles in virtue of a rescript from Rome illegal, was the great object of attack; the Ministry came second, while no less than the repeal of the obnoxious act was demanded. Every effort, it was avowed, would be made to oppose Lord John Russell, and throw out his policy by an increased number of votes in the next Parliament. The result was that the Defence Society was formed, and its name declares its purpose. On Wednesday Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., late Lord Mayor of Dublin, was *fêted* by his fellow citizens, in honor of his parliamentary conduct of last session. Four hundred gentlemen dined together at the Theatre Royal, fitted up as an elegant saloon, in gratitude for his patriotic exertions. On Wednesday, too, Mr Crawford and the leading members of the Tenant League met and arranged the terms of a bill, to be introduced next session, for the benefit of the tenants. On Thursday, the present Lord Mayor presided at a meeting where it was resolved to establish a regular steam communication between New York and some Irish port on the west coast; the meeting, it is allowed, even by the *Times*, was a "respectable and influential assemblage." Mr. Grogan, M.P., moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that it was desirable to establish direct steam communication between Ireland and America. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Napier, M.P. and passed unanimously. Resolutions were also proposed and agreed to, for the formation of a company, with a capital of £500,000, to carry out the objects of the meeting, for the appointment of a provisional committee, &c.

Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar is about to be united to Lady Augusta Gordon Lennox, the second daughter of the Duke of Richmond. Lord Airlie is about to lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Blanche Stanley, the second daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley. The marriage between the Hon. Mr. St. Leger, only son of Viscount Doneraile, and Miss Lennox Conyngham, has been finally settled to take place on the 20th instant. The marriage of the Hon. W. Bagot, M.P., eldest son of Lord Bagot, with the Hon. Lucia Agar Ellis, second daughter of Lady Dover, and sister of Viscount Clifden, was solemnised on Wednesday at St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

The marriage of the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, eldest son of Lord Feversham, to Mabel, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, was celebrated at St. George's, Hanover-square, on Thursday-week. The Hon. Charles J. Murray, brother of the Earl of Mansfield; died on the first. Major-General Riddell, aged 76, died at Southsea on the 28th ult.

The Earl of Carlisle, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has declared Mr. Ramshay, the accused magistrate of Liverpool, not incompetent to discharge the duties of his office.

A curious case of assault was tried at the Chester assizes on the 15th, Mr. Wilbraham Spencer Tollemache, the younger brother of an M.P., and himself a magistrate, having quitted the army, resides at Dorfield House. Riding thence on the 11th April he met a police officer in charge of a vagrant, heard his report, and with a reprimand discharged the prisoner from his custody, and proceeded to Mr. Latham's farm yard, where seeing a Mr. Hulse, Mr. Tollemache alighted, walked up to him and horsewipped him, and beat him severely, without any apparent provocation. It seemed that Mr. Hulse, who was a little laird, the owner of a small cottage and farm, had fallen in love with Mrs. Tollemache's sister, and absolutely persecuted her with odious attentions. Finding no other remedy, Mr. Tollemache gave him personal chastisement, which the judge said was wrong in law; the Jury thought so too, giving a verdict of one farthing damages for Hulse, and praying the judge *not* to certify for costs, so that Hulse might have the pleasure of paying his friend and solicitor Mr. Jones, whose case the action really was.

From abroad the news of our period is far from abundant, and of less striking interest than our own. In France, political life appears suspended, and only proves its existence to the close observer; the Committee of permanence meet weekly, and the Committee of the Mountain, appointed to *observe* them, keeps it watch with due regularity. The *Messenger* says:—

"About thirty representatives belonging to the Mountain are in a few days to take their departure for London. A banquet is to be given to them by the French and Italian refugees there. The principal object of their journey is to come to some understanding, as to the candidate whom they ought to support for the office of President of the Republic.

"General Feretti, one of the distinguished officers of Napoleon, and cousin of Pope Pius IX., has arrived in Paris, on his way to London, General Ferreti is the person who, according to the Italian journals, was to go to Rome as Envoy-Extraordinary from the Piedmontese Government."


NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, George-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Company grant Policies, in triplicate, on produce from Sydney to Great Britain, payable, in case of loss, in London, at the following rates of premium, viz.:—

Wool, average payable on every bale as if separately insured, 2¼ Guineas per cent.

Tallow, Oil, and other goods free from particular average, 1¼ Guineas per cent.

Gold Dust, 1¼ Guineas per cent.

With the usual allowance of 5 per cent. brokerage, and an additional allowance of 10 per cent. discount.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, November 26. 10770

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
DIRECTORS
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor, James Hume, Esq.
Secretary, George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.

SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.

SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all *yearly* policies, SO THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above rates.*

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING, Secretary.

☞ N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept. 5897

SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER AND CO.,
432 541, George-street.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.
Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned is the duly empowered Agent of the above Company, and will receive applications for Insurances, and issue Policies on the lives of persons residing in New South Wales.

GEORGE WERE.
Office, Circular Wharf, Sydney. 9300

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Board of Directors will allot the New Shares remaining undisposed of, to approved applicants, at 12½ per cent. premium. Applications will be received until the 16th instant. The first Dividend on these Shares will be calculated from the date of payment.

By order of the Board,
J BAILLIE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, December 2. 11219

NOTICE TO LICENSED WATERMEN AND OTHERS.

WHEREAS, it has been the practice for Licensed Watermen, and others, to land passengers, luggage, and goods from vessels, in other parts of the harbour than those allowed by law. Notice is hereby given that from and after this date no luggage or goods of any description will be allowed to be landed, except at the Circular Quay, or on a sufferance wharf, where an officer of Customs may be stationed, and any boat employed contrary to the directions herein contained will be liable to forfeiture.

J. GIBBES, Collector.
Custom House, December 12. 12006

NEW SOUTH WALES VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

THE Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Association will be held at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday, the 6th January next, at 2 o'clock precisely. The attendance of Members, and of all persons interested in promoting the objects of the Association, is respectfully requested.

Parties desirous of transmitting samples of wine for exhibition, are requested to forward same to the care of Mr. Sparke, at the Royal Hotel, a reasonable time prior to the meeting.

W. G. PENNINGTON,
Honorary Secretary.
Office of the Association,
438, George-street, December 10. 11939

PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.
TENDERS FOR LEASING TOLLS FOR 12 MONTHS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust until WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 8 o'clock P.M., from persons willing to Lease the undermentioned Toll Gates for the period of 12 Months, commencing the 1st day of January, 1852. Viz.;—

Beckett's Bridge Toll Bar, on the road between Parramatta and Sydney.

Broken Back Bridge Toll Bar, on the road between Parramatta and Windsor; and

Pitt Row Toll Bar, on the road between Parramatta and Penrith.

Parties may tender for one, or the three Bars above specified.

Tenders to state the rate per annum for each Toll Bar, to be addressed to the Clerk, and endorsed "Tender to Lease Toll Bars."

Each Lessee, upon his tender being accepted, will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of rent, with two responsible sureties, for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month.

Parties tendering are requested to name two responsible persons who are willing to become their sureties in the event of their tender being accepted.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest offer.

Conditions may be seen, or any other information known upon application to

S. PHILLIPS,
Acting Clerk and Treasurer.
Road Trust Office, Parramatta,
December 8. 11793

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to apprize the sub-agents and the public that as his stock of the above valuable medicines of the first and second sizes is exhausted, and as he has a large quantity of the third size on hand, and is in receipt of no advices of an immediate supply of assorted sizes, he will, in order as much as possible to meet the wants of the public,

REDUCE THE PRICE
of the third size boxes and pots
At retail, from 7s. to 5s. 6d.,
And at wholesale, allow a discount of Twenty per Cent. off the accustomed prices.

J. K. HEYDON,
Sole Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, 78, King-street, Sydney,
October 27 8850

LETTS' DIARIES, 1852.

W. AND F. FORD have just landed, ex Hamlet, a case of Letts' Diaries, for 1852, consisting of every variety suitable for the counting house or the pocket.

W. AND F. FORD,
11904 554, George-street.

PROSPECTUS OF A COMPANY,
TO BE CALLED THE "WENTWORTH GOLD FIELD COMPANY,"
At Frederick's Valley, known at present as the Wentworth Diggings.

EXPERIENCE having shown that the Gold Fields in this locality cannot be worked on a large scale, and to the utmost advantage, without machinery to crush the ore, and quicksilver to amalgamate the fine gold dust, which in the ordinary process of washing escapes in great quantities from the cradles, the Proprietor, (in order to raise the necessary capital, and to comply with the numerous applications which have been made to him for Shares in a Company to be formed for this purpose) is willing to dispose of that portion of his estate at Frederick's Valley, consisting of 1033 acres, which comprise the Gold Field, on the following conditions:—

1st.—There shall be a capital subscribed of £30,000, in 3000 shares of £10 each. £25,000 of which shall go to the proprietor for the absolute purchase of this land, and the remaining £5000 shall form the working capital of the intended Company.

2nd.—The proprietor reserves a right to take 1000 of these shares on the same terms as other subscribers, so that only 2000 shares will be open to the public.

3rd.—If these shares are not taken in a reasonable time (say *two months* from this date) it shall be at the option of the proprietor to return the money to the subscribers, and so put an end to the intended Company.

4th.—All money paid for deposits on shares will in the meanwhile be paid into the Bank of New South Wales, to an account to be opened there in the names of the following gentlemen, who have consented to act as Trustees between the subscribers and the proprietor, viz.:—
John Rose Holden, Esq., M.C.
Thomas Icely, Esq., M.C.
Robert Towns, Esq.
George Witt, Esq., M. D.
Donald Larnach, Esq.

5th.—As soon as all the shares are subscribed, the land will be conveyed to such trustees as a majority of the subscribers may select from their body, and the money at the account of the Trustees (except the working capital of £5000) shall be paid over to the proprietor on the execution of the conveyance.

6th.—Subscribers will have in the first instance to sign a share list, with the number of shares they are desirous of taking placed opposite to their names, and to pay upon each share (under five in number) a deposit of £2 (two), and above that number a deposit of £1 (one). When the share list is complete, the subscribers will be called upon to take up their shares, and to pay the balance of their subscriptions. The terms of payment will be as follow:—

£50 and under, Cash; above that sum, a further deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid in cash, upon the signing of the shares, and the remainder by bills at 3, 6, and 9 months, without interest. All such bills to be dated from the *1st December*, 1851, and the shares, in all cases where bills are given, to remain with the Trustees, as security for their due payment at maturity.

Share lists are ready for subscription at the offices of Messrs. Purkis and Lambert, 451, George-street,
Mr. Unwin, 312, Pitt-street,
Mr. Hale, George-street,
Mr. J. G. Cohen, 490, George-street,
Mr. Ashe, Bathurst,
Messrs. Byrnes, Wise, and Co., Bathurst
on and after the 10th of November, and will also be sent to other places, in various parts of the country, which will be duly announced by future advertisement.

As soon as the shares are all taken, a public meeting of the subscribers will be called to settle the terms of the deed of co-partnership, elect Directors, and take the necessary measures for bringing the Company into operation. An application will also be made to the Legislative Council for an Act to limit the liability of the shareholders to the working capital to be subscribed.

Samples of the gold and gold ore may be seen at the shop of Mr. Hale, jeweller, George-street, and a map of the gold fields at Messrs. Purkis and Lambert's.

The title to the land is a grant by purchase from the Crown to the present proprietor, which will be conveyed to the Company free from encumbrance.

Messrs. PURKIS AND LAMBERT in reference to the foregoing prospectus, beg to state that the average earnings of Mr. Wentworth's tenants during the short period they were permitted to dig at Frederick's Valley, exceeded those of any other diggings yet discovered in the colony, and that no one has been allowed to dig there since the first of September last (on which day the licences of the tenants terminated) except a party of four having a quicksilver machine, who accidentally hit upon a lode, from which in the course of about one day, a single digger raised at least £500's worth of gold ore and earth, the earth of the lode or vein averaging about 25 per cent. of pure gold. From this lode the amalgamated and retorted specimed weighing 3 lbs. 10½ oz., now exhibited at Mr. Hale's window, in George-street, was obtained. Nevertheless the working of the quicksilver machine which produced this splendid result, was so incomplete, that the tailings of the machine have been since found to contain very considerable quantities of gold, which escaped from the machine unperceived by those who worked it.

Messrs. Purkis and Lambert beg further to add that this Golden Lode was closed up immediately after its discovery, and has been ever since carefully watched by trustworthy persons, both by day and night.

Extract from a letter addressed by the Geological and Mineralogical Surveyor to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, dated Orange, 23rd June, 1851, showing that Mr. Stuchbury predicted the existence of lodes such as that which has been recently discovered before the locality was worked.

"Upon the land belonging to Mr. Wentworth, close upon the south side or within the fork where the Gosling Creek forms a junction with the Frederick's Valley Creek, upon a range 50 or 60 feet above the valley, gold has been picked up from the surface of the ground, principally in fragmentary quartz, and an ochreous loam.

"This gold cannot have been removed far from the rock in which it originated, as it does not exhibit the usual waterworn character. That its original site is in the quartz rock immediately adjacent is evident from the unabrased appearance of the gold and the sharp angular state of the quartz.

"Quarrying into the body of the rock would most probably exhibit the gold in veins.

"The fact of its being found on the summit of the hills, in or near its original matrix, is very important; further examination in similar situations may prove its occurrence in regular lodes or veins like the baser metals."

Extract from letter dated 7th October, 1851, from Mr. William Russell, who has the experience acquired by mining in California, to his brother, Mr. Peter Russell, of the Sydney Foundry:—"If you can enter into any arrangement with Mr. Wentworth, do so—say half the gold, but not more; I can't say all the ground is as good (in fact, I am sure of it), but still, from it being matrix gold, you may strike upon tons of it. Before entering upon quartz speculation I would advise you to come and see. I think, or rather have never seen any like the Wentworth diggings—gold like siftings in flour. A princely fortune lies in either the purchaser or the first authorized company. I want to ascertain all about it, and send you a specimen of stone containing gold; to my calculation, a ton of the same as I send you would yield from £200 to £300." 9385

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF STOCK IN the Districts of Port Macquarie, New England, Manning, and M'Leay River Districts.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice, that at the commencement of the next Salting and Boiling Season, he will make purchases of sheep and cattle as formerly at the highest market value, for cash. All communications, until the end of the (present) year, to be addressed "Major's Creek," Braidwood. The establishments at M'Leay and Port Macquarie carried on as usual.

11479 HORATIO TOZER.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, City of Washington,
Under the direction of
Aaron Haight Palmer, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American and Foreign Agency of that City, and Worthington Garrettson Snethen, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

This Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting professional business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the prosecution and recovery of claims against the American Government.

2. For collections generally, embracing debts, legacies, and inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions.

3. For the purchasing of lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and loaning moneys on mortgage of real estate lying therein.

4. For investment of funds in United States and State stocks and loans; and, generally, for the transaction of all business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, post-paid, to Messrs. Palmer and Snethen, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

9809 PALMER AND SNETHEN.

Road Trust Office,
Parramatta, November 24.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, until Wednesday, the 7th day of January next, at eight o'clock P.M., from persons willing to undertake the performance of the undermentioned work, viz.:—

For the repair of a mile of the Western Road, as will be pointed out by the Surveyor. Tenders to state the rate per lineal yard, to be addressed to the clerk, and endorsed "Tender for repairing Western Road."

The contractor will be required to enter into a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Parties tendering, or their agents, are requested to be in attendance at the time of opening the tenders.

Specifications can be seen, or any further information obtained upon application to the Surveyor of Roads; or, to

S. PHILLIPS,
10554 Acting Clerk and Treasurer.

COLONIAL ROOMS.
454, CHARING-CROSS, EAST, LONDON
(*Four doors from Trafalgar Square.*)

THE COLONIAL ROOMS are intended to afford a place of rendezvous foe parties who take an interest in any of thr Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain. They will be a continuation of the Australasian Rooms established in 1839. The reviving importance of Colonial affairs demands a renewal of the accomodation afforded by that kind of Exchange-Room, and the prospect of still increasing activity in the futherance of Emigration, in the promotion of Trade, and in the negociation of Political Improvements, has dictated the choice of the most central situation in the Metropolis,—the point of meeting for the great thoroughfares from the City, the West end, and the official quarter of Westminster.

At these Rooms information will be brought together from all parts of the Empire, by the intercourse of individuals, by Newspapers from each colony, by Books, Parliamentary Papers, Reports, Maps, &c. Every pains will be taken to keep this copious information in a state available for the readiest and most convenient use.

It is hoped that persons having relatives or property in the Colonies, Colonists visiting this country, or Gentlemen interested in promoting the welfare of our dependencies, will find in these Rooms a means in conferring on affairs, and of co-operating in measures for the advantage of the Colonies.

Persons whose views are directed to Emigration will find complete facility in obtaining that general knowledge so essentially necessary to guide their judgment in selecting the Colony most suitable to their own objects and resources, not only through the information derivable from the books, papers, &c., constantly at hand, but also through the meeting with those who have resided in the Colonies, and can give the results of personal observation and practical experience.

The Government Regulations on which land is disposed of in the Colonies will always be found at these Rooms, in their completest and most recent forms, together with the fullest information respecting the purchase or leasing of Colonial Lands in the possession of Public Companies or private individuals. Subscribers not resident in town will be furnished by letter with all the information on these points that they may specially require. Occasionally a circular will be issued to all the Subscribers, containing a digest of recent Colonial News, of Official or Commercial Intelligence, and of all such facts and particulars as bear upon the immediate interests of the Colonies.

The annual subscription to the Colonial Rooms is one pound. Those who wish to become Subscribers are requested to communicate with Messrs. CAPPER and GOLE, *Emigration and Shipping Agents*, No. 454, Charing Cross, East, London.

PANBULA STORE, PANBULA, TWOFOLD BAY.

MR. C. W. BELL begs to inform the inhabitants of Maneroo that he has rented, from Messrs. William and James Walker, the above named Store, and proposes to open it with an entirely new stock of Drapery, Ironmongery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c., &c., all of which he determines to sell at a very slight advance on Sydney prices, and trusts that many parties who have hitherto deemed it expedient to purchase their supplies in Sydney, may now find it to their advantage to procure them at Panbula, thereby saving considerable detention, trouble, and risk.

Mr. Bell will be happy to act as Agent in the disposal of Wool, or other colonial produce sent to Sydney for sale, at a trifling commission, and will provide stores for the safe keeping thereof, at Merimbula, free of charge, until such time as it shall be shipped to Sydney, opportunities for which generally occur about once a fortnight; or he will, if preferred, purchase the same at Panbula, at current prices, merely deducting the freight and other actual charges.

The BOILING ESTABLISHMENT at Merimbula will be conducted as formerly, and will be open for the reception of Stock for Melting early in the ensuing year. Full particulars of charges, &c., will appear in a future advertisement.

Panbula, December 2. 11576

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS AND OTHERS WISHING TO VISIT NEWCASTLE FOR CHANGE OF AIR.

M. MAGNEY, late of Glennie's Creek, near Singleton, has much pleasure in informing his old friends and patrons, and the public generally, that he is keeping a large and convenient Hotel, in the City of Newcastle, (next door to Dr. Bowker), the sign of the *California Hotel*, and particularly begs to remind invalids and families requiring change of air, that every attention will be paid them at his establishment, and their conveniences carefully studied.

The maxim with the proprietor will be as heretofore, at Glennie's Creek, viz., *civility and moderate charges.*

M. Magney has continually a well laid in stock of the very best wines and spirits from the leading merchants of Sydney.

Saddle horses and gigs to be let, at a moment's notice.

N.B.—Country orders and cheques taken in payment by Mr. Magney, according to his former custom. 11897

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN BONDING GOODS.

THE hours of attendance at Towns' Bonded Warehouse, Miller's Point, will be from Monday next, 8th instant, as under, viz.:—

Stores will open at 9 A.M., and close at noon.

R. TOWNS.
Sydney, December 3. 11373

SERMON TO THE YOUNG.

A SERMON will be preached in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, to YOUNG PEOPLE, on Sabbath Evening next, the 14th instant, by the REV. WILLIAM LAW, Missionary to the Navigator Islands. Service to commence at 7 o'clock. 12014

HURRAH FOR THE ROAD.

M. MAGNEY, of Newcastle, and Samuel Smith, of West Maitland, having the contract for the Royal Mail, between Newcastle and East and West Maitland, will start on the 1st of January, 1852, a three-horse coach, at seven o'clock A.M., so as to be in time (three hours) before the up-country mail's starting, and returning from Mr. Isaac Gorrick's, Fitzroy Hotel, West Maitland, also daily, and in time for the steamer to Sydney.

STEAMER FARE.

*Booking Office, Newcastle, the California Hotel.* 11898

COACHES TO THE TURON, DAILY.

THE Mail leaves Mr. I. Titterton's, White Horse Cellar, George-street, Sydney, at 5 P.M. every evening, except Sunday, and on that day leaves at 4 P.M., for Parramatta, Penrith, Hartley, Bathurst, Ophir, Sofala, and Turon; and on the return from Bathurst, daily, at 3 A.M.; Hartley, 11 A.M.; and Penrith at 2 A.M. The public are respectfully informed that an Omnibus leaves Parramatta every evening at 7 P.M., and Penrith every morning at 2 A.M., carrying with safety twenty persons. 9833

*THE SHIPPING GAZETTE*
AND
*SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.*

THIS Journal is published every Saturday afternoon. The price is, for

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One copy, per quarter | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Two copies, ditto | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Three copies, ditto | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| Four copies, ditto | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Six copies, per annum | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Shipping Advertisements are charged 3s. for the first inch, and 1s. for each succeeding inch for each insertion. The Publication Office is No. 586, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales. 10006

BARK HUTS BOILING ESTABLISHMENT.

IN consequence of the very high price of labour, the charges at this Establishment from and after the 15th instant, will be—

For cattle, 9s. per head; sheep 9d. per ditto.

Casks for tallow, per ton, 40s.

The above includes delivery of produce in Sydney, and all other expenses whatsoever.

11920 H. W. HAMILTON.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

CHARLES MARTYN, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage that has been bestowed upon him for the last twelve years, begs to inform his customers and the public in general that he intends, at the end of the present year, to discontinue the coach making business, and will open his extensive premises on the 1st of January, as the

SYDNEY AUCTION BAZAAR,

for the sale of Horses, Carriages, and Harness, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The principle upon which C. Martyn intends conducting his business will be that of strict attention to all orders received, punctuality and despatch in all business matters, and immediate settlement of all sales effected.

C. M. begs to state that he has made extensive alterations and additions for the reception of horses and carriages intended for sale, which will be found upon inspection not to be equalled in the colony.

The Forge and Farrier's department will be conducted by Mr. John Williams, whose veterinary experience is well known.

260, Pitt-street, November 3. 11312

GOOD NEWS.
LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK.
"GOLD!" "GOLD!!"

SAMUEL DAVIS, of the Australian Store, Goulburn, begs to acquaint his friends and the numerous arrivals for the Gold-fields at Tuena, Araluen, and Turl Turl, that his stock is the largest and most complete of any establishment out of Sydney, and that he is determined to sell at such prices as will render it impossible for any house, even in the great capital of New South Wales, to *compete* with him, everything being imported direct from the manufacturer, and bought for cash by his agent.

To attempt to enumerate the varied assortment would be impossible. His old friends are fully aware that *his* is the cheapest house in the southern district, and new comers will soon satisfy themselves that that character is well deserved.

Cradles, shovels, spades, and every description of digging apparatus can be got positively cheaper than at Sydney, or at any other store in the colony.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Gold, and other produce, bought for cash, in any quantity.

P.S.—S. D. is prepared to advance on Gold, and other produce consigned to his Agent in Sydney, who is sure to obtain the highest market price.

Observe!

SAMUEL DAVIS,
Old Established Australian Store.
Goulburn, November 25. 11161

EX DUKE OF RICHMOND AND VICTORY.

JUST RECEIVED, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN packages consisting of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Essence of Rennett, Dinneford's and Murray's Fluid Magnesia, HUNT'S POLISH REVIVER, GROUND'S Corn Plaster, Henry's and Moxon's Magnesia, Perry's Essence for the TOOTH-ACHE, Chamberlain's Eye Ointment, James's Powder, Tooth and Infants' Hair Brushes, MEDICINE CHESTS and Medicine Chest Books, Essence of Peppermint and Pennyroyal, URINOMETERS and MINERALOGICAL CHESTS, Glass Funnels, Evaporating Dishes, a most MAGNIFICENT Assortment of SMELLING BOTTLES, Ivory, Small Tooth, and Rack Combs, Powder Boxes and Puffs, Violet Powder, Rowland's Macassar Oil, KALYDOR, and Odonto Tooth Powder, OXLEY'S Essence of GINGER, Night Lights, Elastic Stockings, India Rubber and Ivory Nipple Shields, Glass Syringes, Breast Pumps, STETHESCOPES, Leech Jars, Speculums, Elastic Gum and Caustic Bougies, Catheters, Brass Veterinary Enemas, Feeding Bottles, and Prepared Teats, Pill Machines, Elastic Bandage, Plaster Skins, Genuine Dutch Drops, Badger-hair Shaving Brushes, Hooper's and Norton's Pills, LOCOCK'S WAFERS, Keating's Lozenges, &c., &c., &c.

A. FOSS,
Wholesale and Retail Chemist, &c.,
10941 313, Pitt-street South.

EX DUKE OF RICHMOND AND VICTORY, and other Recent Arrivals.

GLOUCESTER and loaf CHEESE of superior quality, Turkey Figs, Imperial Plums in bottles, Muscatel Raisins, Finest Salad Oil, in decanters, Candied Lemon, Citron, and Orange Peels. Lemon Chips, Genuine KALOS GEUSIS SAUCE. Wax CARRIAGE LIGHTS, Tapers, and Mortars, Chamois Skins, Bay Salt, Salprunella, GELATINE. Crystalized Fruits, Essence of Coffee, Hemp, Rape, and Canary Seed. SALMON in one and two pound tins, Sardines, Raspberry Vinegar, CHINA PRESERVES assorted, Bitter Almonds, &c., &c., on sale at

A. FOSS',
Old Established Drug and Italian Warehouse, 313, Pitt-street North. 10940

NEW FRUITS FOR CHRISTMAS.

NOW landing, ex Blackwall, in splendid condition, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned,

100 Boxes new Eleme raisins
15 Carotoel's Patras currants

THOMAS TAYLOR.
Australian, Grocery, Provision, Wine and Spirit Warehouse, 452, George-street. 11873

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
*The Largest and Best Assortment in the Colony.*
Just Landed, ex Phœnician and Eliza Caroline.

THE Advertiser would particularly recommend the attention of the public to the above Extensive Assortment, and more particularly those who are in want of *a Really Good Timekeeper*, for never has he had an opportunity of doing so with greater confidence than at present, the whole of the watches received by the above vessels having been carefully examined and regulated in positions before leaving the manufacturer's hands; nothing more is therefore necessary to insure their proper performance, than merely winding of them up.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Patent Lever Watches, in double backed engine-turned cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapement maintaining power, and all the recent improvements | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Silver Patent Lever Watches, in double backed engine-turned cases, highly finished ¾-plate movements, jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance hands to mark the seconds, with silver or enamelled dials, detached escapement maintaining power, and all the recent improvements | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Gold Patent Lever Watches, in double backed engine-turned cases, highly finished ¾-plate movements, jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance hands to mark the seconds, with gold and extra hard enamelled dials, detached escapement maintaining power, and all the recent improvements | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| Silver Horizontal Watches, jewelled in 4 holes, in double backed engine-turned cases, set hands at back, gold joints to cases, with going barrel to continue the action while winding | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Gold Horizontal Watches, jewelled in 4 holes, ¾-plate movements, in double backed engine-turned cases, set hands at back, with elegantly embossed gold dials, going barrels to continue the action while winding, and all the recent improvements | 5 | 17 | 6 |

Every watch sold at this establishment is warranted for two years, and a written guarantee given, should the watch require fresh oil, or other attention within the period of warrantry it will be done free of charge; after that time, it will be cleaned and adjusted on the payment of 3s. 6d. if of the patent lever construction, or 4s. if of the horizontal; and no further charge will be made for attention during the then succeeding two years.

The expense of repairing a watch which has been accidentally broken, (or of one by another maker), may be known by enquiry at the time of its being left; the skill with which a watch is repaired and adjusted is of almost as much importance as its quality: the best watch, cleaned by an unskilful workman, will not go well. Possibly it may be no exaggeration to say, that more watches are spoiled by being placed in the hands of inexperienced workmen than are worn out by the public, for the injury which a bad workman does is often of a kind that can never after be satisfactorily rectified.

Gold Guard Chains, in great variety
Ditto Albert Chains and Keys
Ditto Ladies' Neck Chains and Chatelaines

These Chains are all of the most new and elegant designs, being all London-made, and are warranted of the very best quality. The price is regulated according to the weight—thus, for example—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Chain weighing 2 sovereigns | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto 3 sovereigns | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto 4 sovereigns | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| London-made Sterling Silver Guard Chains | 0 | 12 | 6 |

Best English Lunette Watch Glasses, fitted for One Shilling.

D. DAVIS,
6950 475, George-street.

ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, Tailor and Clothier, having received by the arrival of the Ship Waterloo, from London, a general assortment of Goods, well worthy of the attention of his patrons and the public generally, consisting of superfine broadcloths, cassimers, and light doeskin summer cloths, white and unbleached drills and ducks.

The waistcoating department has been considerably enlarged, with some of the best designs and fabrics that can be procured in England, in rich cut velvet, plain and figured white silks and satins for dress vests, plain and wrought Marseilles of different patterns.

Also, some good black satin stocks, fancy silk and cambric neckerchiefs, and gentlemen's best kid gloves.

A. D. begs to state to his customers and those that may favour him with their orders, that nothing shall be wanting on his part in endeavouring to give general satisfaction, combined with a moderate charge.

571, George-street. 11579

IRONMONGERY, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

SHIPPERS, Storekeepers, Builders, parties furnishing, and others, requiring supplies of IRONMONGERY, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, are invited to inspect the stock of the undersigned previous to making their purchases elsewhere, as very low prices will be accepted at his establishment for all description of goods from this date to the 31st January next, when the shop will be closed, in order to prepare catalogues for a sale by auction of such portions of the stock as may then remain on hand.

R. M. ROBEY,
427, George-street.
December 5. 11484

PRIME LONDON PARCHMENT.

W. AND F. FORD have just landed, ex Victory—

2 Cases of VERY SUPERIOR PARCHMENT, consisting of the following sizes:—

28 x 32
30 x 30
28 x 24
18 x 27
18 x 24

W. AND F. FORD,
554, George-street.

Also, just landed, 2 cases Moinier's superfine brief 11903

SUPERB DRAWINGROOM FURNITURE.
Just Landed, per Duke of Richmond.

JOHN HILL, Jun., has now open for inspection, a large selection of Drawing-room Furniture, all of most elegant design, and comprising, Rosewood Chairs; Cabriole Couches; several of the latest improved designs in Lounging and Ladies' Reclinging Chairs; Papier Mâché Chairs; Trio Tables; Ladies' Work Tables; Fancy Stands; Whatnots, &c., &c., all inlaid in the most beautiful manner with coloured pearl.

J. H. also begs to call attention to a splendid Drawingroom Suite in Wallnut, comprising a beautiful and well-toned Cottage Piano—*Maker*, D'ALMAINE, *London*; Loo Table, and pair of Card Tables, of first-class workmanship, and novel design. Also, one Cabinet Pianoforte, same maker, in beautiful Rosewood Case with elaborate mouldings, and fret-work pannels. The whole will be found highly worthy of inspection. Such goods certainly have never been offered for sale in any Cabinet House in the colony, and, as J. H. has made arrangements for the shipment of this class of English goods, he feels confident of that support and patronage which it has ever been his study to merit. 10079

LADIES' SILK, BEAVER, AND FELT RIDING HATS.
Ex Hamlet.

MESSRS. D. JONES AND COMPANY have This Day opened an assortment of the above.

George-street, opposite Post Office.

12034

CHIP, RICE, CRENOLINE, AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS.
Ex Hamlet.

THE above, on inspection, will be found *recherché* and cheap.

D. JONES AND COMPANY,
12035 George and Barrack streets.

THE GOLD MINES.
TO PARTIES VISITING SYDNEY DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,

MESSRS. DAVID JONES AND COMPANY, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Silkmen, Slopsellers, Clothiers, and General Warehousemen, having in view the convenience of their country customers, beg to submit to the attention of the *Storekeepers, Settlers, Miners, and others, resident in the Gold Districts*, and about to visit Sydney for the Purchase of Supplies, the improvements they have recently been enabled to make in the classification of their Stock by the annexing of the premises lately known as the Star Hotel. The most extensive and varied Stock of Goods in Sydney is now divided into departments, each complete in itself, comprising—

THE READY-MADE CLOTHING ROOM, in which is kept a most extensive assortment of English and Colonial-made Clothing and Slops.

THE WOOLLEN AND HAT ROOM, Containing a large and varied stock of materials for gentlemen's wearing apparel, combined with an extensive Tailoring Establishment.

THE DRAPERY AND HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT Well known to the customers of the house, and which was never more completely sorted up than at present.

THE CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY ROOM replete with a magnificent assortment of CARPETS, DRUGGETTS, RUGS, and Materials for Drawing Room and Dining Room Furniture, Table Covers, Chintzes, Wax Cloths, Door, Parlour, and Carriage Mats, &c., &c.

THE MEN'S MERCERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND SHIRT DEPARTMENT Offers advantages to gentlemen which cannot fail to be appreciated, containing a well-selected Stock of Shirts of every kind (a portion of which are kept ready for immediate use), with gentlemen's underclothing, Hosiery, Gloves, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c., &c., of all fabrics and qualities.

THE LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVE, HABERDASHERY, AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

The assortment in which division of their Stock is unusually large and good.

The SILK, SHAWL, AND MANTLE ROOM, presents attractions to Ladies which must be seen to be appreciated. Here are displayed, in great profusion, the most *recherché* Silks and Shawls ever produced, from the looms of the most eminent English and foreign manufacturers, together with an endless stock of CLOAKS, VISITES, SCARFS, AND DRESSES, in every fabric now in vogue.

THE MILLINERY AND FANCY ROOM (presided over by Ladies of acknowledged taste and judgment) for the display of Fancy Goods. Jewellery, Porcelain, Bohemian Glass, and Parian Marble, Statuettes, Rosewood, Mahogany, and Russia Leather Desks, Work Boxes, Tea Caddies, Dressing Cases, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c.

In a room adjoining this Department is carried on an extensive Millinery business, in which Ladies enjoy the strictest privacy in trying on Bonnets, Cloaks, Shoes, &c. In this latter department, Messrs. D. Jones and Co. can exhibit the most tasteful display of Bonnets, Caps, Head Dress Flowers, &c., ever offered to the public of Australia. Buyers may thus obtain, under one roof, every article that can be looked for in a general Warehouse, and that with an economy of time and saving of personal fatigue that cannot fail to be appreciated by all those who pay them a visit.

Messrs. David Jones and Co. may venture to say, without impropriety, that their establishment is worth inspection merely as an Exhibition, even by those who are visiting Sydney exclusively for their own recreation.

George and Barrack streets,
Sydney, December 12. 12032

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF DRAPERY GOODS.

IN addition to the Two Hundred and Thirty (230) Packages of New Drapery and Fancy Goods, opened within the last few days, Messrs. D. JONES AND COMPANY beg to announce a further importation of Seventy-Three (73) Cases and Bales, ex Vimiera and St. George.

12033 George and Barrack streets.

PIANOFORTES FROM STODART AND SON DIRECT.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex Resolute and Blackwall,

3 Mahogany semi-cottage Pianos, 6¾ octaves
5 Rosewood ditto ditto ditto
1 Grand square ditto ditto
1 Semi-grand ditto ditto.

The above are new instruments, may be relied on as the genuine STODART manufacture (not "Stoddart," which is a counterfeit, and rife in Sydney at present); and from the celebrity of the makers are well worthy of the attention of all intending purchasers.

H. W. HAMILTON.
11921 Macquarie-place.

MOST IMPORTANT.

Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, greatly influence the happiness of mankind, and whatever does this must be IMPORTANT.

D. DAVIS has for a period of three years, by indefatigable exertion, endeavoured to supply the public at such prices as before his time were never considered possible; he has been the introducer of a new era in his trade. That he has fully carried out his great principle of high qualities and low prices, his numerous connexion, which so unchangeably patronise him, sufficiently testifies. And if perchance there should be any who are not personally aware of the fact, he invites them, on the principle of mutual advantage, to enable him to prove that by saving to them their POUNDS, SHILLINGS, and PENCE, he does in reality study their happiness; and they will find that to become his customers is to them and to him MOST IMPORTANT. He has now the pleasure of introducing to their notice seven cases of new and beautiful goods, just landed, ex General Hewitt,—suitable for NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

PRESENTS FOR THE LADIES:—Consisting of—DRESSING CASES, in rosewood and Russia leather, lined with silk velvet, and fitted with every requisite, from £1 5s. to £7 7s. WORK-BOXES, superbly inlaid with pearls and rich silver fittings, complete, from £1 10s. to £4 4s. WRITING-DESKS, in papier maché, truly elegant, from £1 15s. to £3 10s. KNITTING, NETTING, and CROCHET BOXES, from £1 1s. to £2 2s. Reticules, Albums, Envelope Boxes, Card Baskets, Glove Boxes, Card Racks, Note Cases, JEWEL BOXES, all new and beautiful styles, at astonishingly low prices. SOLID SILVER CARD CASES, elegantly embossed, £2 10s. to £5 5s. Papier Mâché Card Cases, 7s. 6d. SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS, 30s. COMPANIONS, in leather, tortoiseshell, &c., with richly chased Silver Fittings, from 12s. to £3. Gold Chains, weighing two sovereigns, for £2 10s. Pearl, Ruby, Emerald, DIAMOND, and other precious stone Rings, from 10s. to £25. Gold Watches, from £5 15s. Lockets, from 10s. A large assortment of FASHIONABLE BROOCHES, from 10s. to £10 10s. SILVER SCENT-BOXES, 25s. SILVER PENCIL-CASES, from 3s. 6d. GOLD PENCIL-CASES, 21s. HAIR ARMLETS, 10s. 6d. GOLD ARMLETS, GOLD-MOUNTED Silk Guards, Gold EARRINGS, &c., &c. A new and beautiful collection of BOHEMIAN and VENETIAN GLASS, PORCELAIN, and DRESDEN CHINA VASES, &c., in sets and pairs, from £1 1s. to £5 5s.

PRESENTS FOR THE GENTLEMEN:—DRESSING CASES, completely fitted, from 21s. to £10. Cigar Boxes, inlaid with pearl, 35s. Silver Pencil Cases, 5s. Gold Pencil Cases, 25s. Silver Watches, £3 10s. Gold Watches, £6 10s. Gold Chains, weighing two sovereigns, £2 10s. Silver Chains, 12s. 6d. Gold Signet Rings, from 21s. to £3 3s. DIAMOND Rings, from £5 to £25. Gold Shirt Studs, from 10s. 6d. to £2 10s. per set. Gold Seals and Keys, from 5s. Gold-mounted HAIR GUARDS and ALBERTS made to order, from 25s.

PRESENTS FOR THE CHILDREN:—Silver Spoon, Knife, and Fork, in cases, from 25s. to £3 10s. Silver Bells, from 10s. 6d. to £2 2s. Coral Necklaces, from 5s. Gold Sleepers, per pair, 5s. Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. Companions, 5s.; and many other suitable articles, too numerous to particularise.

OBSERVE—

11900 D. DAVIS, 475, George-street.

ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE undermentioned Supplies being required for the establishments at Sydney and Liverpool, persons willing to furnish the same are requested to forward tenders, addressed to the Secretary, at the Asylum, Sydney, (stating whether for six or twelve months) on or before Saturday, the 20th instant.

Separate tenders for the bread, flour, meat, and coffins, specifying whether for Sydney or Liverpool, will be required.

Beef (best quality) at per lb.
Mutton, ditto, at per lb.
Flour (fine) at per 100 lbs.
Ditto (20 per cent. bran extracted) at per 100 lbs.
Bread (fine) at per lb.
Ditto (20 per cent.) ditto
Bran, at per bushel of 20 lbs.
Tea (good black) at per lb.
Sugar (moist) at per ton
Soap (yellow) at per lb.
Candles (dips or moulds) at per lb.
Oil (black) at per gallon
Coals (Newcastle) at per imperial ton of 2240 lbs., delivered
Coffins, large and small sizes, at each (for Liverpool and Sydney)
Boots and shoes, men's, women's, and children's, at per pair
Slippers, at per pair
Wood, at per ton (for Liverpool)
Blankets, 9-4, at per pair
Rugs (worsted) at each
Ditto (cotton) at each
Men's striped shirts, at per dozen
Osnaburg, at per yard
Blue check, at per yard
Blue print, at per yard
Calico (white) at per yard
Ditto (grey) at per yard
Worsted stockings, at per dozen pairs
Suits clothing, jacket and trousers, moleskin, at per suit
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, coarse cloth, at per suit
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, duck, at per suit
Flannel, at per yard
Blue stuff, for petticoats, at per yard
Rice, at per ton
Oatmeal, at per lb.
Sago, at per lb.
Arrowroot, at per lb.
Barley (Scotch), at per lb.
Tobacco (Colonial), at per lb.
Medicines
Milk for Liverpool and Sydney (at per quart)
Conveying (weekly) paupers from Sydney to Liverpool, at per head.

Samples will be required for the bread, flour, tea, sugar, soap, candles, boots, shoes, slippers, blankets, rugs, shirts, osnaburg, blue check, blue print, calico, stockings, suits of clothing, flannel, blue stuff, rice, oatmeal, sago, arrowroot, barley, tobacco.

A list of the medicines, which may be seen upon application to the resident Medical Officer, at the Asylum, Sydney; and all other particulars ascertained from the Master.

The contractors for the bread, flour, and meat, will be subject to the following

CONDITIONS:

1st. That the meat and bread be delivered daily at the Asylum in Sydney or Liverpool, before the hour of seven in the morning, in such quantities as shall be specified in a notice from the master of the Asylum, to be given to the contractor, or left at his place of business on each previous evening.

2nd. That the flour shall be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the master shall require, by notice to be given by him to the contractor, or left at his place of business, on or before the evening previous to the time when it shall be required to be delivered.

3rd. That the beef and mutton be supplied in fore and hind quarters alternately.

4th. That the bread be baked in loaves of 2 lbs. and 1½ lb. as may be required by the Master.

5th. That all the supplies to be furnished by the contractors shall be of the very best kind, according to the quality specified in the advertisement.

6th. That if any dispute shall arise between the Master or other person authorised to receive the supplies, and the contractor, as to the quality of the articles supplied, such dispute shall be decided in the following manner, that is to say—Six members of the General Committee shall be nominated by the Acting Committee to form a Standing Board of Survey, and that any three of such members of Committee so nominated or appointed, who shall be required by the Master or other person authorised to receive the supplies, to act in reference to any such dispute, shall have full power to decide thereon, and the decision of such three members, or two of them, shall be final and conclusive.

7th. That in case the contractor shall refuse or neglect to supply other articles for such as may at the time be rejected, the master, or other person authorised to receive the supplies, shall purchase them, and the same shall be charged to the contractor's account.

8th. That the contractor shall, with two sufficient securities, enter into a bond to such amount as shall be required by the Committee for the due fulfilment of the conditions of the contract.

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.
Sydney, December 5, 1851. 11523

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MR. E. W. LAYTON begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has always for sale a well selected stock of the following goods:—

Madeira, Port, Sherry, and Marsala Wines, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Madeira, Port, Sherry, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Claret, Hock, Champagne, and Sauterne, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Ale and Porter, in hogsheads
Ditto ditto, best brand, in bottle
Pale brandy, 1 dozen cases
Geneva, in cases of 4 gals.
Ditto, ½ ditto 2 ditto
Martell's brandy
W. I. rum
Old Tom
(In or out of bond, 2 gallons, and upwards)
Cordials, &c. &c.

Country orders punctually attended to.

E. W. LAYTON,
11515 Bridge-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Whiskey (Scotch), in quarters and hogsheads
Rum, W. I, 28 O.P., in puncheons and barrels
Brandy (Pale, Martell's), in one dozen cases
Gin (red case)
Sherry (Amontillado), in quarter-casks
Ditto, pale, in hogsheads and quarters
Marsala (Ingham's), in quarters
Ditto (White), in hogsheads and quarters
Mountain, in quarters
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Muscatel, in 4 dozen cases (pints)
Sherry, Port } in cases
Porter, "Tennant's," in hogsheads
Ditto, ditto, in 4 dozen casks
Ale, ditto, ditto ditto
Porter (Elliott's), in hogsheads.

Woolbagging and woolpacks
Splits peas, in 2 bushel kegs
An invoice of painters' colours, glue, turpentine, &c.
Ditto of paper
Ditto of stationery
Ditto of glass
An invoice of Ewbank's patent nails
Ditto of perfumery
Ditto of oilman's stores
Vinegar, in quarter-casks
An invoice of Belgian hops (a fine sample).

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, IN BOXES.

JUST RECEIVED, a few boxes of superior fig tobacco, 100 lbs. each. This is particularly recommended; all the best brands in kegs and half kegs warranted.

HENRY FERRIS,
Colonial Tobacco Depôt,
291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
N.B.—Tobacco stems for sheep wash. 11716

PRIME SALT BEEF.—The undersigned has for sale some superior parcels of Portland Bay and Port Phillip beef.

HENRY MOORE.
Miller's Point, August 29. 4328

HATS, HATS, HATS,
Per Hamlet and Blackwall.

JUST LANDED and ready for inspection, a large and excellent assortment of HATS, of the very first quality, from the leading London Houses; including the extra-superfine Paris Velvet Nap Hat, the new style of Hat on cork bodies; ladies' riding hats, fashionable dome crowns, of various qualities; children's fancy hats, handsomely trimmed. Also a large assortment of the California or gold-digging hats. All of which will be offered at the very lowest remunerating prices.

JOHN DUCKER,
274, Pitt-street,
Late R. Uther.

N.B.—Hats of every quality, from 5s. upwards. 11913

SUMMER HATS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE invites the attention of the public to his recent importation of SUMMER HATS, direct from the first manufacturers in England. On inspection they will be found to combine all the durability and fashionable appearance of the celebrated Paris Hat, with that perfect ventilation absolutely essential to health in New South Wales.

B. M. having also received materials for the manufacture of the same description, can supply any shape or size to order.

A large stock of Ophir and Turon soft Felt Hats, warranted waterproof. Also,

Best black and drab Beaver Hats
Black and drab Shell Hats
Ladies' Riding Hats
An assortment of Cloth Caps
Military, Naval, and Livery Trimmings.

French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street. 7191

SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
Ex Waterloo.

JUST LANDED, and on sale by the undersigned, at reduced prices—

Elegant silver mounted carriage and gig harness
Ditto brass ditto ditto
Allover hogskin hunting saddles
Skinner's plain and warranted sterling silver-mounted riding whips
Ditto gig, carriage, and four-horse whips
Racing saddles, 3½, 4, and 4½ lbs. weight
Ladies' saddles, quilted and plain
Plain and round rein ladies' bridles
Also, the usual assortment of saddlery and saddlers' materials

S. ALEXANDER.
408, George-street,
4 Doors from Royal Hotel. 11871

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

GOOD Colonial Furniture Manufactured from well seasoned materials, in great variety, at Hunt's Rooms, in Jamison-street, far superior to any imported for sale, and warranted to stand the climate.

A beautiful toned Piano, by Broadwood, for sale.

Pianofortes and Furniture carefully removed by Spring Vans.

A stock of Tents, and well-made Cradles, always on hand, for Gold Diggers. 11018

DUTCH PIPES.
Just Landed, ex Fairy Queen.

150 CASES DUTCH PIPES, small bowls

Ship and Anchor, and other patterns, made to order for the colony.

J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,
11868 524, George-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of T. DALY, 178, George-street South, near the Haymarket—

Rock salt, in large lumps
Liverpool salt, in 1½ cwt. and 2 cwt. bags
Ration sugar, at reduced price, in sound mats
Hysonskin tea, of a superior quality
Negrohead tobacco, and the best brands of Colonial manufactured tobacco; and every other article connected with the trade, at as low a price as can be procured in town.

Two Shopmen wanted, and one Porter.

11993

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.—On sale, by the undersigned, (250) Two Hundred and Fifty Boxes of Belmont Sperm Candles, 25 lbs. each, at reduced prices.

A. FOSS,
9756 313, Pitt-street North.

TO WINE GROWERS, MILLERS, AND OTHERS.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX always on sale, at the stores of the undersigned, in any quantities.

LANE AND Co.
10657 646, Lower George-street.

ON SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned

Ex DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, from Calcutta:

Best Patna table rice
Fine dark rum, 30 O.P.
Gunny bags of good quality
Bengal lines and twine
Ditto canvas and gunny cloth
Castor oil
Curry powder
Senna leaves, bees'-wax
Brab hats
Hemp and jute wool-lashing
Oakum
Door mats, &c., &c.

Ex DESLANDES, from Java:

Yellow grocers' sugar
White ditto ditto
Best Java coffee

Ex REGINA, from Manila:

Pampanga sugar
Zebu ditto
Best coffee
No. 2 and 3 cigars
Patent cordage

Ex sundry ships:

Copper sheathing and patent metal
Composition nails
Hoop and bar iron
Sheet lead and lead piping
Deals
Linseed oil, turpentine
Woolpacks, twine, and three-bushel bags
Muscatel and Chesme raisins
Almonds, prunes, figs, and Barcelona nuts
Corigliani juice
Carroway seed
Sperm Candles
Mustard, pimento, saltpetre
Salad oil, herring paste, and Yarmouth bloaters
Pickles and bottled fruit
Starch, blue
Whiting
Chance's window glass
Soda ash
Corrosive sublimate
Superior sherry and Madeira
Rum, 10 O.P.
Geneva and whiskey
Taylor's porter, &c., &c., &c.

10934 SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.—REDUCTION IN CIGARS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his customers and the public generally that he has reduced the wholesale price of Cigars as follows:—

No. 2 MANILA CIGARS, £3 8s. per M.
No. 3 ditto .......... £2 16s. per M.

And in quantities of not less than 5000, a further reduction of 1s. per thousand.

J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment, 524, George-street. 11873

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Sherry, in octaves
Younger's Edinbro' porter
Scotch whiskey
Gin, in cases—key brand
Turpentine, in 5 gallon iron cans
Roman cement.

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
11513 Queen's-place.

TO INVALIDS.

GUINNESS'S BOTTLED PORTER, warranted to be the only batch in the colony, is now for sale in fine condition at

J. WEDDERBURN'S,
11912 417, George-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex Osprey, from Liverpool—

Best quality bleached canvas, assorted numbers
Ditto ditto long flax boiled ditto ditto
Ditto ditto brown canvas, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto sewing twine

JAMES SADDINGTON,
11925 Queen's-place.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Subscriber—

Liverpool Salt, at £3 per ton, bags included.

11934 WILLIAM BARNETT.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE assortment of OILMAN'S STORES and General Groceries—

Tin plates
Window glass
White lead and turps
Belmont, Ogleby's, and Hale's patent sperm candles
Eau de Cologne and lavender water
Drugs and chemicals
MARTELL'S brandy
B.P. rum
Ditto strong
Whiskey
Case gin and brandy
Port and sherry
Teneriffe
Champagne and sauterne
Wine corks
TOBACCO—Barrett's anchor brand
Kerr's ½ tierce
Shellard's keg.
Invoices of SLOP CLOTHING and DRAPERY GOODS
Woolbagging and packs
3-bushel bags
Tarpaulins
Canvas and twine
West of England broadcloths and trousering
White and brown drills
Paris fronts, Clarences, and grafts
Coloured roans
White lamb-skins
Patent French calf
Paper

SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.
November 22. 10563

TOBACCO.—On sale, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Fine Negrohead Tobacco, in kegs, just landed.

BROWN AND CO.,
10215 472, George-street.

CHEAP French Red Wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks, on Sale by

D. N. JOUBERT,
10189 589, George-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS AND SETTLERS.

THE undersigned have just landed, ex Scotia, the following Goods, which they offer at the lowest market prices, in lots to suit purchases:—

Bright grocers' sugar
Ration sugar
Patna rice
Superior Mocha coffee
Pearl sago
Marine soap
Cabbage-tree hats
Boots, shoes, slippers, &c.

Ex LATE ARRIVALS.

Stockmen's boots
Miners' strong nailed boots
Waterproof ditto ditto
Tents and tarpaulins
Assorted slops, blankets, rugs, &c.
Blue serge and Scotch twill shirts
Hosiery, saddlery
Oilmen's stores, assorted
Rum, gin, brandy
Wine and beer, in draught and bottle
Liverpool and fine salt

ALSO,

J. and W. Byrne's colonial tweeds
Ditto fine and seconds flour.

WATKINS AND DEAN,
22, Church Hill.
Sydney, November 26. 10631

MINERS' TOOLS, &c. Home made and of warranted quality.

Picks, shovels, crowbars
Cradles, various patterns
Zinc and iron buckets
Dippers and trowels
Prospecting pans
Mauls and wedges
Iron pots and camp ovens
Triangles for ditto
Knives, belts, and sheaths
SINGLE AND DOUBLE ACTION PUMPS
Small scales, in boxes, with troy weights
STANDARD SCALES, WITH CUP TROY WEIGHTS, a few pairs only.
One very superior Prussian double barrel gun, discharges without lock, flint, or cap, warranted never to miss fire.

ARTHUR GRAVELY,
Manufacturer and Ironmonger,
12013 320, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, PRIME PORT FAIRY BEEF.

R. CAMPBELL,
9074 Circular Wharf.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of Wool and Tallow, or will make advances on same.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
11923 Lyons' Buildings, George-street.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Parramatta and Ryde—Mr. Hugh Taylor.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. Charles Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowenfells—Messrs. M'Lennan and Rose.
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. J. J. Ashe.
Mudgee.—Mr. John Dickson.

SOUTHERN.

Liverpool—Mr. William Pritchard.
Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, and Appin—Mr. John Brown.
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robt. Craig.
Queanbeyan—Mr. Stephen Nutter.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Gundagai, Aldbury, &c.—Mr. Robt. Davison.
Melbourne—Messrs. Mortimer and Son.
Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain Mills.
Illawarra district Mr. Hewlett.

NORTHERN.

Maitland, Paterson, Gresford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. Alexander Dodds.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. John Houlding.
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. C. J. Crofton.
Muswellbrook—Mr. George Denshire.
Murrurundi, Tamworth, and Armidale—Mr. Alexander Brodie.

THE COAST.

Moreton Bay—Mr. Thomas Dowse.
Port Macquarie and M'Leay River—Mr. H. Tozer.
Clarence River—Mr. William Palmer.
Hobart Town—Mr. Daldy.
Launceston—Captain Thom.
Adelaide—Mr. James S. Clark.
Eden, Pambula, and Bombalo, Cooma.—Mr. Henry Kesterton.

Mr. William Thomas, 21, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

The agents are furnished with the usual *yellow* receipts, signed by the proprietors, KEMP AND FAIRFAX, and none others are acknowledged as genuine

WOOL.—The undersigned are cash purchasers of Wool, either washed or in the grease, at their Stores, Howick-street, Bathurst.

L. AND S. SAMUEL.
Bathurst, October 22. 8306

GOLD, WOOL, AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of the above.

THOMAS HOLT, Jun.,
WOOL STORES,
10142 136, George-street South.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES.

THE undersigned is a purchaser of Wool of this season's clip
Greasy wool, in any quantities
The highest price given for sheepskins
Also, tallow and hides.

FREDERICK STRACHAN,
10378 William-street, Bathurst.

THE undersigned will advance on WOOL or TALLOW, consigned to their friends, Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, London, or Liverpool.

CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 7364

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantities, and at the highest market price, by

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.,
10298 Spring-street.

GOLD DUST purchased by ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
11624 Bank-court, King-street.

GOLD.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust at the highest price.

R. CAMPBELL, SEN., AND CO.
Bligh-street. 9738

GOLD DUST purchased by the undersigned, at the market price.

ROBERT AND EDWIN TOOTH,
11582 Kent Brewery.

GOLD purchased at the highest market price by

L. AND S. SPYER,
4602 Spring-street.

BATHURST GOLD.

THE undersigned will give the highest cash price for any quantity of Gold Dust.

GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
City Mart, 474, George-street, June 27. 12537

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity, at the highest price, by

CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 7365

£800 TO LEND, in one or more sums, upon Sydney property. Apply to RODD AND DAWSON, 360, Pitt-street. 11970

TO COUNTRY AGENTS. — The Agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statement of accounts previous to the 20th instant.

December 5.

JAMES LOUDEN, seaman, who lodged in the house of Mr. John Robertson, sometime wood merchant in Sydney, from about 1836 to 1841, was reported to have died at New Zealand about ten years ago. If however he be still alive he will hear of something to his advantage on applying through the said Mr. Robertson, or through Dr. Frederick M'Kellar, physician, Lower George-street, Sydney; to the Mayor of Sydney; and on satisfying them as to his identity.

It will be obliging, if any one knowing the fact of James Louden's death, will certify the same to the Mayor of Sydney.

THURLOW AND GRANT,
Office, 308, Pitt-street, Sydney.
December 11. 12002

NOTICE.—The undersigned having this day entered into Partnership with Mr. James Edward Ebsworth, the business, as Wool Brokers and General Commission Merchants, will be carried on under the Firm of EBSWORTH AND COMPANY.

FREDERICK EBSWORTH.
Queen-street, Sydney, December 1. 11598

NOTICE.—All applications for the situation of Foremen of Works, at the Dry Dock, Cockatoo Island, must be made personally, as well as by letter, at the Civil Engineer Office, near Fort Macquarie. 11906

NOTICE.—The Advertisement which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* newspaper, of the 10th inst., purporting to the effect that Martha Cottage, Elizabeth-street South, is in any way subject to the individual who signs himself as James Petegree, better known as James Pattison, I hereby give the public notice that he has no right, title, or interest whatever in the said Martha Cottage, as I hold, not alone possession of the house, but the deeds thereof also.

ELIZABETH SAY,
11998 Late ELIZABETH HILL.

WANTED, 20,000 silky oak, or M'Leay River Staves. Parties having Staves to dispose of will receive from the undersigned the best market price, cash.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
12003 Cooperage, 614, Lower George-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE from respectable parties, books, linen, guns, pistols, clothing, good furniture, and miscellaneous property of every description.

R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street, Hunter River Wharf.

N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences. 426

CONGREGATIONAL DAY SCHOOL,
PITT-STREET.

A MASTER and MISTRESS for the above school will be required as soon as the school-rooms, now in progress of erection, are finished. It is intended that it shall be conducted upon the principles of the British and Foreign School Society.

Persons qualified for the above office, and possessed of proper testimonials, are requested to send in their applications, post-paid, to the Rev. Dr. Ross, Hyde Park, on or before the 15th day of January next. A married couple will be preferred. 11613

WANTED, an assistant who can produce satisfactory testimonials. Apply to J. S. NORRIS, Practical Chemist, Pitt-street. 11444

COMPOSITORS.—Two experienced steady men may meet with employment at the *Herald* Office.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—One hand wanted, by A. A. COUTIN AND Co., King-street. 11999

TO DRAPER'S ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, by the undersigned, two hands, who thoroughly understand their business. Also, a Storekeeper for the Wholesale Department.

Apply before ten o'clock in the morning to PRICE, FAVENC, AND GWYN, 259, Pitt-street. 12000

WANTED, a Female Cook. Apply at Larbert Cottage, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo. Good references will be required. 11892

WANTED, a young woman, as Housemaid and Needlewoman. Apply to Mrs. R. FAWCETT, 481, George-street. 11964

WANTED, a Married Couple. The man as Gardener, and the woman to wash. To good servants liberal wages will be given. Apply to R. FAWCETT, 481, George-street. 11861

WANTED, a Cooper for a Steaming Establishment at South Creek, near Windsor. Apply to Mr. Geo. Rouse, at Messrs. Iredale and Co.'s, George-street, Sydney. 11473

WANTED, at a Steam Mill on the Hunter, a Miller. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, 266, Pitt-street, Sydney. December 8. 11896

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE, a Family Residence, containing 8 or 10 rooms, with out-offices, also an acre or two of ground attached, well watered, within two or three miles of Sydney. Apply to W. WALLIS, Builder, Elizabeth-street North. 11946

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CLYDESDALE ENTIRE.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 2??, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Galloway Lad, a pure bred Clydesdale entire, very powerful, staunch in collar, a sure sire, and bred by G. Bowman, Esq. 12135

SUPERIOR CHINA DINNER, TEA, and BREAKFAST SERVICES.
Rockingham Ware, Fancy Plate, Chamber Services, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on TUESDAY next, December 16th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Twenty packages earthenware and china, comprising—
Dinner, tea, and breakfast sets
Toys, plates, Rockingham ware, chamber sets, mugs, &c.
Terms at sale. 11962

BARRETT'S TWIST,
Anchor brand.
To Shippers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Pollard's Bonded Stores, on TUESDAY, December 16, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 Half tierces BARRETT'S twist tobacco, Anchor brand.
Terms at sale. 12052

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on TUESDAY next, December 16, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Prints, nets, twine, drills
Edging lace, flannel
Cord, tweed, blue drill, navies
Super doe, drill and twill
Satin vests, braces
Guernsey vests, jackets, caps
Pilot coats, shoes, and handkerchiefs
Terms at sale. 12152

13 VICTORIA, CAP. 17.
In accordance with the Pawbroker's Act.

MR. ALEXANER MOORE will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
By order of Mr. James Mitchell, the undermentioned unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. John Jones, Argyle-street, on the dates specified as under:—
Feb. 15—Coat and trousers
Watch 2303
22—Coat
27—Jacket and vest
28—dress, shawl, and coat
Pair drawers, 2 shirts, and vest
March 4—Dress and shawl
13—Set curtains and 3 sheets
17—Pair blankets and pair trousers
19—2 shirts, coat, and trousers
24—2 shirts, coat, and blanket
26—2 coats and pair trousers
27—Coat
April 3—Jacket
Silver watch 8475
7—P. jacket
Coat
P. coat
8—Pair blankets
10—P. coat and vest
Pilot coat
11—Pair trousers and blanket
12—Coat and vest
May 1—P. coat
2—P. coat
Pilot coat
5—Jacket
7—Vest
8—Coat and vest
10—Watch 169
14—Suit
15—Dress
Jacket
16—Pair boots
17—Remnant of canvas and blue shirt
19—Coat
21—Coat and jacket
23—2 coats
26—2 pair blankets
28—Coat
29—Pair boots
30—Dress
Jacket and vest
June 1—Coat and pistol
2—Pair trousers
Gun
4—Silk dress
10—Jacket
8 shirts and 2 pair trousers
12—2 coats
Pair trousers and jacket
6 shirts, pair trousers, bag and blanket
19—Silver gilt watch, 6231
21—Coat and pair trousers
28—Suit
30—Coat
July 1—Set of bed curtains
Dress
7—Coat
17—Silver watch
Also, sundry Pledges of 5s. and under. 12163

OFFICE FURNITURE, LAW BOOKS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, December 15th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 large office press, with book shelves
1 large office table, leather covered, with nest of pigeon holes
1 small office press
1 ditto ditto table
Small iron bedstead, chairs, &c.
?? volumes standard law books, in good condition.
Terms at sale. 12172

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES ROBERTS.
By Order of the Official Assignee.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, December 17, at eleven o'clock,
The following, belonging to the above Estate:—
A soap pan, containing soap settlings
Four vats, four sets soap frames
Two melting pans, four candle moulds
Four casks soda ash
Large beam, scales, and weights
Lot of empty casks, skids, tallow press, wheelbarrows
Mare, cart, and harness
Horse, gig, and harness
Two watches, chain, &c.
Also, the right, title, and interest of the Official Assignee, in and to—
Twenty horses
Dray, cart, and harness
Thirty cows (in charge of Mr. C. Lester)
Dairy and farm implements
At Windsor, Razorback, and Concord, full particulars of which at time of sale.
Terms—cash. 12174

Fashionable and Extensive Selection of Gold and Silver Watches—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Guard Chains—Gold Albert Chains, &c.—Just landed ex Hamlet.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, December 15, at 11 o'clock,
A fashionable and varied selection of highly finished GOLD and SILVER GENEVA WATCHES, &c., consisting of—
Gold hunting watches, enamelled dials
Ditto open face ditto, gold and enamelled dials
Ditto and enamelled back, with gold ditto
Silver levers, open face, 10 holes jewelled
Silver horizontal hunting
Ditto ¾ plate, with silver dials
Ditto horizontal, open face, with enamel dials
Ditto duplex, ditto ditto
Ditto verge, ditto ditto, jewelled
Gold curb guard chains, assorted
Ditto ladies' fancy gold guard chains
Ditto Albert chains, newest patterns
☞ The whole of the watches having been carefully regulated previously to shipment, in pursuance of instructions given by the importers, are confidently recommended to the notice of the trade, as being at once ready for sale, without incurring the usual trouble and expence in regulating.
Terms at sale. 12177

BEAUTIFULLY PAINTED AND INLAID PAPIER MACHE TABLES, Blotting Cases, Work Boxes, Card Boxes, Glove and Crochet Cases, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, December 15th, at eleven o'clock, A small and choice selection of the above highly ornamental and useful articles.
Terms at sale. 12173

SILVER MOUNTED and PLATED WARE, &c., of Elegant and Modern Designs, and of very Superior Manufacture,
Now Landing ex Hamlet.
Epergnes, cut glass dishes
Cover dishes, richly chased borders
Dish covers, silver handles
Candelabra and girandoles
Brass candlesticks
Tea urns
Cruet frames, Exhibition designs
Pillar, chamber, and piano candlesticks
Egg frames, new designs
Sugar and flower vases, &c.
Elegant Ormolu embossed drawing-room lustres, 3 and 4 light, entirely new.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, December 22, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve.
A splendid selection of the above useful and fine quality silver-mounted plated ware, for the most part of novel and graceful designs, the whole of which will be exhibited on the Saturday preceding the sale.
Terms at sale. 12176

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CHOICE WINES
Spirits, Draught, and Bottled Beer, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instruction from Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., to sell by public auction, at their Stores, on THURSDAY, December 18th, at 11 o'clock, to close various consignments, and
Without Reserve,
The Entire Stock of Wines, &c., in wood and bottle, amongst which will be found some of the finest samples in the colony, and consisting of—
PORT IN WOOD,
Per "Alert."
3 Pipes fine old full flavoured.
Per "Chartley Castle."
6 Hogsheads choice old wine.
"Per Katherine Stewart Forbes,"
1 Hogshead very superior.
PORT IN BOTTLE,
Per "Duke of Richmond,"
1 Ditto 3 dozen cases Byass'.
Per "St. George."
2 Ditto 1 dozen Cases fine old.
"Per Julinder,"
8 Ditto 3 dozen casks very superior.
SHERRIES IN WOOD,
"Per Columbus,"
4 Hogsheads black fine pale.
Per "Roman Emperor."
18 Quarter-casks Pinto Perez fine pale.
Per "Eliza."
1 Butt, 4 Hogsheads, 5 Quarter-casks } Ditto ditto
Per "St. George."
3 hogsheads, 8 quarter-casks } Young's Old Pale
Per "William Hill."
2 hogsheads, 2 quarter-casks } fine old brown
Per "Thomas Arbuthnot."
1 butt, 4 hogsheads } Mackenzie's fine pale
Per "Ratcliffe."
3 hogsheads Mackenzie's fine pale
2 ditto ditto, super ditto
Per "Tartar."
1 butt, 5 hogsheads } Mackenzie's fine pale
4 quarter-casks ditto, choice golden
Per "Glen Huntley."
5 hogsheads fine old pale
2 quarter-casks super ditto ditto
Per "Wandsworth."
16 quarter-casks pale
Per "Prince of Wales."
10 hogsheads fine pale, 9 ditto ditto golden } Byass' anchor brand
Per "Duke of Richmond."
30 quarter-casks fine pale
Per "Malacca."
7 quarter-casks very choice pale
Per "Victory."
6 hogsheads good pale
4 quarter-casks super ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto very pale
4 ditto ditto very fine old pale
Per "Bolivar."
2 hogsheads, 7 quarter-casks } Super pale
SHERRY IN BOTTLE.
Per "Cameo."
25 4-dozen cases fine golden
MADEIRA IN WOOD.
Per "Ratcliffe."
1 hogshead fine old
2 quarter casks superior East India
CLARET IN WOOD.
3 hogsheads fine St. Julian
CLARET IN BOTTLE.
Per "St George."
2 cases, each 1 dozen, 6 ditto, each 3 ditto } Young's choice Lafitte
22 ditto, each 1 ditto, 4 ditto, each 3 ditto } Young's choice Chateau Margaux
Ex "Emperor of China."
21 cases, each 1 dozen, fine
BURGUNDY.
Per "Waterloo."
20 cases, each 1 dozen, fine Chambertin
CHAMPAGNE.
Per "St. George."
4 cases, each 1 dozen, 9 ditto, each 3 dozen } Young's very choice
Per "Malacca."
48 cases, each 2 dozen, Black's ditto
Per "Columbus."
13 cases, each 3 dozen, Black's fine
Per "Tamar."
13 cases, each 3 dozen, Partridge-eye
Per "Ganges."
1 case, 3 dozen, Black's fine
SPARKLING HERMITAGE.
Per "Dudbrook."
5 cases, each 3 dozen, in fine condition
SAUTERNE.
Per "Alert."
2 cases, each 3 dozen, fine high flavoured
Marsala in hogsheads and quarters
Fine old Islay whiskey
Old Tom in cases
Draught and bottled ale and porter
Beer and wine corks, &c.
☞ In soliciting the attention of wine merchants, country storekeepers, publicans, hotel keepers, private families, &c., to the detail of the above extensive and varied stock, the auctioneer would merely refer to the established reputation of the vendors, as importers of first class wines, &c., as the best recommendation he can offer for the qualities of the greater portion about to be submitted for their competition.
Terms liberal, at sale. 12175

ARNOLD'S INK.
Now landing, ex Hamlet, from London.
To Stationers, Storekeepers, Grocers, and Others.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at eleven o'clock,
An Invoice of Assorted Inks, direct from the celebrated maker "Arnold," comprising
Cottage black ink
Cottage blue ink
Cottage red ink
Office ink.
In packages to suit the convenience of the trade.
Terms at sale. 11931

SALE OF NEW BOOKS. Just Landed.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD announces to private buyers and the trade, that he will sell by Auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An Invoice of New and beautifully illustrated Works. Also—Church Services, Prayers, Bibles, &c.
Catalogues are in course of preparation, and further particulars will be published in Monday's *Herald*.
Terms at sale. 12038

2nd A. B. I. AND B. SOCIETY.
Sale of Two Shares.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at eleven o'clock.
Two Shares in the Second Australian Benefit Investment and Building Society, paid up to November last.
The advantages accruing to Shareholders in these Societies are too well known to require any recommendation from the Auctioneer, who solicits the attention of parties desirous of purchasing to the present unreserved sale.
Terms at sale. 11930

CURTIS AND HARVEY'S CELEBRATED GUNPOWDER, in blue canisters, recently landed, ex the Eliza Caroline.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the Mart, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at eleven o'clock,
36 Kegs, containing each 50 blue canisters of 1 lb. Curtis and Harvey's extra treble strong fine sporting Gunpowder, "Royal Ordnance proof."
This very superior, clean firing Gunpowder, was specially sent here by Messrs. Curtis and Harvey as a sample to make its quality generally known. It is secured by India rubber stoppers, and will be sold without reserve, by the single keg, or more, to suit the convenience of purchasers, and will be delivered in Sydney free of any charge for rent and boat hire.
Terms at sale. 11928

POSTPONED UNTIL THIS DAY, Saturday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
THE FINEST CHRISTMAS FRUITS IN SYDNEY,
Just landed ex Blackwall, from London.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 453, George-street, as above,
The undermentioned choice Assortment of Christmas Fruits, viz.:—
450 Boxes Muscatells, in layers
50 Boxes French plums, in cartoons.
N.B.—Without a single exception the above Fruits are the most perfect that have been received this season, being entirely free from the slightest blemish. 12018

UNRESERVED SALE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from George Were, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY next, the 16th, at eleven o'clock precisely, without the slightest reserve,
The residue of the Goods unsold on the 11th instant,
TO CLOSE VARIOUS SHIPMENTS,
Namely—
Sheetings—Military Ducks and Drills
Shirts—Hats and Caps
Parasols—Berlin Wools—Lustres

Canvass—Osnaburgs
3-Bushel Hemp Sacks—Woolpacks—Sewing Twine
Wines, Spirits, and Corks
Patna Rice—Paper—Roman Cement
Paints—Whitelead and Whiting
Grindstones—Warlick's Patent Fuel, &c.
Terms, very liberal, made known at the time of sale. 12121

Postponed to TUESDAY, 16th December.
CHAMPAGNE, in 1 dozen cases, prime quality
SHERRY, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
PORT, in ditto ditto
Ditto, in quarter-casks
SHERRY, in ditto ditto.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 cases Champagne, each 1 dozen, superior quality
17 cases prime sherry, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
15 ditto old port, in ditto ditto ditto
3 quarter-casks, 1 hogshead } superior port wine
2 quarter-casks choice sherry.
Terms, Cash. 12126

POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, the 16th December.
HOLLANDS GIN, IN BOND.
To close accounts, per Wilhelmina.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
139 cases Hollands Gin, in bond
Terms at sale. 12128

POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, the 16th December.
Revolving 6-barrel Pistols
Music Paper
Hones
Toilette Sponge
To close Accounts.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,
2 Cases music paper, each 20 reams
2 Cases 1400 hones, for penknives, &c.
2 Bales toilette, carriage, and stable sponge, assorted
14 Revolvers, six barrels
Terms—Cash. 12127

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17.
COASTING TRADE.
The fine fast-sailing Cutter
MARY ANNE,
16 tons burthen,
Will be sold by auction, by

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons,) at Jaques' Old Wharf, Sussex-street, between Druitt and Market streets, on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely.
The above CUTTER is well known as a trader to Brisbane Water, and would be a valuable acquisition to parties engaged in the Moruya River trade, the Araluen Diggings having increased the traffic to that port to a wonderful extent. She is of light draught of water, a fast sailer, and handy craft.
Terms at sale.
⁂ An inventory of her stores can be seen at the auctioneers'. 12125

EX HAMLET AND BLACKWALL.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at his New Auction Mart, nearly opposite the Post Office, on TUESDAY, December 16th, at eleven o'clock, without reserve,
Black and coloured silk ribbons
Superior gauze ditto
Coloured silk braid
Brussels lace shawls and scarfs
Muslin dresses
Silk lined lace mantles
36 inch wide coloured net
Solid gold jewellery, consisting of single and double eye-glasses
Sets onyx studs
Brooches, ear-rings, &c.
Rich cut glass
Silver-mounted plated ware, in great variety. 12113

EX HAMLET AND BLACKWALL.

MR. ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at his new Auction Mart, nearly opposite the Post Office, on TUESDAY, December 16th, at eleven o'clock, without reserve,
Superior stuffed flap all-over hogskin riding saddles, complete
Twisted snaffle bridles, with ribbon fronts
Drover's whips
Silver-mounted and other jockey whips
Telescope toasting forks
Gig, phaeton, and Brougham lamps
Brown, grey, white, and coloured twine
Sash lines, &c., &c. 12112

SODA CRYSTALS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 15th December, at eleven o'clock,
30 casks Soda Crystals.
Terms at sale. 12153

PATNA RICE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 15th December, at eleven o'clock,
525 bags best Patna Rice.
Terms at sale. 12154

PRIME AMERICAN NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.
Just landed.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 15th December, at 11 o'clock,
19 kegs prime Negrohead Tobacco—a most beautiful sample
Terms, cash. 11974

SUPERIOR LONDON BOTTLED PORT AND SHERRY.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 15th December, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases 3 dozen each London bottled sherry
20 ditto ditto ditto port
To gentlemen in want of a few cases of really choice wine, the present opportunity is one that ought not to be lost sight of. They are wines which cost in London 36s. per dozen, but the object of the importer being to give the market a fair trial, he has instructed Mr. Newton to sell them in lots of two cases or more, to suit purchasers.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale. 12156

TO BAKERS.
First quality Sydney Flour.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 15th December, at eleven o'clock,
4 tons Fresh Ground Fine Sydney Flour.
Terms, cash. 12158

FINE JAVA COFFEE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 15th December, at eleven o'clock,
50 bags fine Java coffee
30 ditto ditto white sugar.
Terms at sale. 12157

UNRESERVED SALE of choice fresh Fruits, Almonds, Raisins, Nuts, Oils, Bottled Fruits, and Pickles.

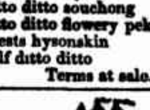
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, December 15, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases layer Muscatel Raisins, 12 boxes in each case
10 barrels Chesme Raisins
8 cases Eleme Figs
10 casks Figs, on strings
3 cases imperial French Plums, in cartoons
6 ditto imperial French Plums, in glass jars
13 caroteels Patras Currants
3 cases Turkey Figs
2 ditto Jordan Almonds
2 hogsheads Barcelona Nuts
4 cases French bottled Salad Oil, quarts
10 ditto ditto ditto, pints
200 ditto pint Pickles
The whole in excellent condition.
Terms at sale. 12156

SUPERB AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON is honoured with instructions from ADOLPHUS W. YOUNG, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence, Waverly House, South Head Road, on TUESDAY next, the 16th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his costly and magnificent Household Furniture, Plate, Paintings, Engravings, Carpets, China, Glass, Books, Piano, Wines, &c., &c.; Carriages, Gig, Horses, Cows, &c., &c,
The Mansion being to Let, an excellent opportunity is now open to any gentleman requiring a handsome residence, with a complete suite of modern and elegant furniture.
The Drawing-Room is furnished in a superb style—every article having been imported by Mr. Young from England. It consists of—
Handsome rosewood loo and card tables
Elegant ditto chairs
Ditto inlaid papier mâché ditto
Couches, sofas, and lounges
Handsome and superb pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Elegant rosewood work-table, with chess board top
A superb porcelain clock, which cost Mr. Young, in Paris, £50
The oil paintings, engravings, statuettes, busts, &c., in this room, are of the most chaste and costly description
The carpet is of the rich tapestry fabric, and quite new, only having arrived by the Waterloo
THE DINING ROOM
Is furnished with every requisite of the same superior and elegant description as the drawing room.
The items consist of—Large mahogany telescope dining table, sideboard, side-tables, chairs, lounges, sofa, clock, chimney ornaments, carpets, fire-irons, oil paintings, and engravings
Cut Glass, in great variety, of the very best description—including claret, hock, champagne, wines, tumblers, goblets, finger and other glasses, all to match; also, decanters of every description
In the best Bed-room will be found every article in keeping with the other rooms of this princely mansion, including elegant four-post Spanish mahogany bedstead, hair mattress, and spring palliasse
Elegant wardrobe and chest of drawers, sofas, couches, chairs, baths, toilette sets, carpet, &c., &c.
There are also four other bedrooms, furnished with every requisite.
The Nursery is also replete with every useful and ornamental article.
THE PLATE CHEST,
Which cost 375 Guineas in England, consists of
2 dozen table spoons
2 ditto dessert
16 ditto tea
2 large gravy
6 small ladles
1 soup
2 dozen large forks
2 ditto small ditto
1 fish sclice
4 side dishes with covers
1 large and elegant tray
3 small ditto ditto
2 wine coolers
4 large candlesticks
2 small ditto
1 pair piano ditto
1 elegant candelabra
1 ditto cruet stand
1 teapot and bread tray
1 butter dish
4 decanter stands
Wine lables, &c., &c.
with the chest lined with iron and green baize.
This is undoubtedly the most superior and rare assortment of plate in the colony. It will be sold *in one lot*, at 1 o'clock precisely.
THE LIBRARY
is filled with works by the most eminent and popular authors, and fitted with the requisite furniture.
THE KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY
is also replete with all the requisites of such departments, including a first-rate Gravely stove.
THE WINES
consist of a hogshead of very choice sherry, imported by Mr. Young, at a cost of 70 guineas, a small lot of claret, hock, champagne, port, brandy, ale, and porter.
CARRIAGES, HORSES, AND GIG.
An excellent Albert phaeton, for one or two horses
A handsome chariot in excellent condition
A useful and superior gig
Harness to all the above
A good cart, almost new
Two well-bred carriage horses, accustomed to single and double harness
A beautiful little pony
Six well-bred cows, in full milk, some with calves at their feet
The usual assortment of stable and out-door utensils
The sale being without any reserve, parties requiring really good serviceable furniture, ought not to miss this sale.
Terms cash. 11890

FINE TEAS AND SUGAR.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 15th December, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned lot of Fine Teas, ex Pedler, to close the shipment—
70 10-catty boxes fine gunpowder
50 ditto ditto hyson
44 ditto ditto souchong
25 ditto ditto flowery pekoe
34 chests hysonskin
47 half ditto ditto
Terms at sale. 11967



TO SHIPOWNERS.
For Unreserved Sale, the fine Ship "MARY CATHERINE," 365 tons register.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from the owner to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, at 12 o'clock, without reserve,
The British-built ship Mary Catherine, 365 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, and well found in every requisite. She had new decks, and underwent a thorough repair, in June 1850, when she was classed by Lloyds Æ1 red.
To Shippers of Wool and other produce, she would clear herself in one trip to England, as she carries upwards of 600 tons of dead weight and measurement goods. She is also well adapted for a whaler, being flush deck, and very strong. Having 100 tons coals, 60 tons water casks, and emigrant fittings, she would also do well to bring down a cargo of Chinese emigrants; and if laid on for China she would doubtless command a good freight, with rice and flour.
Inventory, Register, and Lloyd's certificate, can be inspected by applying on board, off Circular Wharf, or at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 11772

Important Unreserved Sale of
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN PACKAGES of Superior DRAPERY and SLOPS.
On account of whom it may concern.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. THACKER AND Co., to sell by auction, at their Wharf, Miller's Point, on THURSDAY, the 18th, and FRIDAY, the 19th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One Hundred and Ten Packages of the undermentioned goods—
Now Landing, ex Hamlet.
SLOPS.
No. 20. Case. 150 pairs double-stitched mole trousers
21. 150
22. 150
23. 150
24. 150
25. 150
26. 100
" 50 best white
27. 150 ditto ditto
28. 100 pairs white linen drill
" 41 ditto ditto ditto
29. 100 ditto brown ditto ditto
" 100 ditto ditto ditto
30. 40 dozen gent's. white shirts
31. 10 ditto ditto, washed, in boxes
32. 50 ditto fancy regattas
33. 50 ditto ditto
34. 50 ditto twilled ditto
35. 50 ditto ditto
36. 25 ditto blue serge, all wool
37. 25 ditto ditto, ditto
38. 22 ditto scarlet ditto, ditto
39. 25 ditto white kersey drawers
94. 50 pieces 6-4 black alpaca lustre
95. 50 ditto ditto, very superior
96. 40 ditto French twill
97. 10 ditto black lasting
" 20 ditto superfine camlet check, for children's dresses
98. 40 ditto Croydon dowlas
99. 50 ditto Horrock's longcloth, H
100. 50 ditto ditto, M2
101. 50 pieces 9-8 white shirting
102. 50 ditto ditto
103. 50 ditto 36-inch longcloth
104. 50 ditto ditto
105. 50 ditto ditto
106. 50 ditto ditto
107. 50 ditto 27-inch grey domestics
108. 50 ditto ditto
109. 50 ditto 33-inch ditto
110. 50 ditto ditto
111. 50 ditto 36-inch ditto
112. 50 ditto ditto
113. 50 ditto 30-inch stout
114. 50 ditto ditto
115. 50 ditto 36-inch ditto
116. 50 ditto ditto
117. 50 ditto 33-inch ditto
118. 50 ditto ditto grey
119. 25 ditto 8-4 stout greys
120. 25 ditto ditto
121. 25 ditto ditto
122. 25 ditto 8-4 stout greys
123. 25 ditto ditto
124. 25 ditto ditto
125. 50 ditto heavy Scotch twill
126. 50 ditto ditto
127. 100 ditto 9-8 supers
128. 100 ditto ditto
129. 100 ditto ditto
130. 100 ditto ditto
131. 25 heavy cotton tick
132. 25 ditto ditto
133. 25 ditto union ditto
134. 25 ditto ditto
135. 50 ditto stout check
136. 50 ditto ditto
137. 50 ditto 4-4 union ditto
138. 50 ditto ditto
139. 25 ditto linen ditto
140. 25 ditto tick
141. 50 ditto 9-8 fancy shirtings
142. 50 ditto ditto
143. 50 ditto 5-4 dark purple prints
144. 50 ditto ditto
145. 50 ditto light fancy ditto
146. 50 ditto ditto
147. 50 ditto 7-8 chintz furnitures
148. 50 ditto madders
149. 200 pairs 10-4 cotton sheets
150. 200 ditto coloured counterpanes
151. 25 pairs huckaback
152. 10 cartoons French flowers
153. 10 ditto ditto
154. 200 handsome Balzorine dresses
155. 200 ditto ditto
156. 100 pieces 6-4 white rolled jaconet
157. 100 ditto ditto
158. 100 ditto ditto
159. 100 ditto ditto
160. 100 ditto very stout navy blue
161. 100 ditto ditto blue and orange
162. 200 light printed cashmere dresses
163. 100 ditto ¾ light prints
164. 100 ditto ditto ditto
165. 100 ditto ditto ditto
166. 100 dark purples
167. 100 light ditto
168. 200 ditto rich printed cashmere shawls
169. 200 ditto ditto ditto
170. 40 ditto ditto coloured gros, in fancy and shots
171. 40 ditto ditto black ducapes
172. 170 ditto ditto fancy bonnet ribbons
173. Kid and silk gloves
174. Children's cotton socks
175. White coutille stays
176. 50 pairs 6-4 oilcloth table-covering
177. 50 ditto 8-4 ditto ditto
178. 50 ditto fine Irish linen
179. 12 ditto 4-4 Forfars
180. 12 ditto ditto ditto
181. 50 ditto ditto rough Holland
182. 50 ditto ditto ditto ditto
183. 50 ditto ditto dressed ditto
Mr. Newton, in announcing this sale, considers it only necessary to state that it will be conducted on the same liberal principles as the last, viz.,
Without Reserve.
Terms at sale. 11973

LONDON PORTER AND SHERRY, Port, Cape Wine, Whiskey, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 15th December, at 11 o'clock,
25 hogsheads London porter
21 cases superior London bottled sherry
10 hogsheads Cape wine
16 quarter-casks Marsala
13 ditto superior port
11 ditto best Campbelltown whiskey
100 cases very choice pale brandy
The above lot to be sold without reserve.
Terms at sale. 11968

PORT PHILLIP BEEF, PRIME MESS PORK, BACON, MUTTON HAMS, Sheep's Tongues, Lard, and Soap, &c.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, 13th December, at 11 o'clock,
32 Tierces Port Phillip beef
26 Ditto ditto, brand "H. Johnson"
10 Ditto ditto, second quality
50 Ditto very prime, "H. Toser," Port Macquarie
20 Ditto ditto
11 Barrels prime mess pork, "M'Leay"
11 Ditto ditto "T. Warne," ditto
70 Ditto ditto prime pickled American ditto
8 Casks mutton hams
27 Boxes soap
Terms at sale. 12044

SUPERIOR and ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
The property of a gentleman about to proceed to Port Phillip.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, 15th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Superior household furniture, consisting of—
Telescope dining table
Loo table
Sideboard
Mahogany couch, hair stuffed, covered with drab damask
Trafalgar and crown backed chairs
Easy chairs
Wardrobe
Toilet tables
Washstands
Drawers
Horse hair mattrasses
Table hall lamps
Engravings
Also,
Office table
Ditto chair
Large deed box
Terms at sale. 12146

REMAINING ASSETS in the Estate of Mr. ARCHIBALD MOSSMAN,
By order of the Trustees.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, 15th December, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining Assets in the above Estate, full particulars of which may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.
Terms—Cash. 11646

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
Extensive Sale of Fancy Merchandise, now landing.
Ex Hamlet and Osprey.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 Cases Elegant Fancy COMMODITIES, of English and Foreign Manufacture, comprising—
PAPIER MACHE GOODS
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE
GUTTA PERCHA ARTICLES
And an immense variety of
CHILDREN'S TOYS.
The Papier Mâché Ware is direct from the manufactory of William Blews and Co., of Birmingham, and the assortment consists of
Sets of Exhibition trays
Ladies' cabinets, richly inlaid with pearl
Ditto card cases, ditto
Ditto writing desks, ditto
Ditto work boxes, ditto
Ditto work tables, ditto
Ditto knitting cases, ditto
Chess tables, tea trays, inkstands, folios, &c.
The foreign fancy articles are from the first Continental houses, and embrace upwards of a thousand varieties, including a rich selection of Bohemian vases, gutta percha figures, a large assortment of dolls, children's guns and swords, violins, gigs, Noah's arks, Arabians, spring-up figures, trumpets, hussars, barking dogs, Russian swings, harlequins, gilt jewellery, &c., altogether one of the largest importations of foreign toys ever received into the colony.
Terms at sale. 11786

LAST DRAFT OF THE BELFORD STUD.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 17th December, at 11 o'clock, at Armstrong's Repository, corner of Castlereagh and Hunter streets,
About SEVENTY HEAD, being the last and choicest portion of the well-known Belford Stud, comprising
ALL THE YOUNG STOCK.
The young stock are perfect, whether as regards beauty, blood, bone, or docility; and are doubtless worth four times the amount they will be sacrificed at. These splendid horses will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without any reservation whatever; and are the very class and caste most suitable for the Indian market.
☞ This stud contains some of the purest and best blood in the whole colony; it is only necessary to name Tom, Cap-à-Pie, Dover, Trumpet, Camel, Glendower, Commissioner, Hadji Baba, and many others, to clearly establish this fact.
Terms liberal, at sale. 11951

BOILING ESTABLISHMENT, DARLING DOWNS.
By order of the Official Assignee.
In the Insolvent Estate of Thomas Ayerst.
A POSITIVE SALE.

MORT AND BROWN have instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, 12th January, 1852, at 11 o'clock,
All that Complete Boiling Establishment, situate at Drayton, Darling Downs,
Known as AYERSTS',
which has been erected at a very large cost, and is now in full working order.
THE ESTABLISHMENT
Consists of slaughtering-house, with stone floor and shed, with double wings holding 40 carcases; with one of the best stockyards ever erected on the Downs, holding 200 head; scaffold for meat when cut up, and shed. Tallow-shed with
Two First-rate Tanks, bottoms of 4-8 inch best boiler-plate iron, holding 25 bullocks each
2 Boilers, with curbs holding 12 bullocks each
1 do. " " 8 do.
1 do. " " 4 do.
2 Refiners of 600 gallons each
1 Pot of 200 ditto, with coolers in proportion
COOPERAGE.
Cooperage complete for three hands, with huts and Superintendent's residence, and kitchen; nine good and substantial men's huts; a good two-rail paddock (lately erected), containing about 1000 acres, with abundance of grass at all seasons.

☞ The purchaser will have all the Official Assignee's Right, Title, and Interest in and to the right of purchase from Government of the 160 acres upon which the property stands, which, if availed of, would make this a most important freehold.
Intending purchasers will bear in mind that the splendid season will give such a yield of fat cattle, that there can be no doubt but the establishment can have as much work as it can possibly get through—indeed, enough, under active management, to pay for the whole concern.
After which,
All the Official Assignee's right, title, and interest, (if any) in and to certain allotments of land, situate at Drayton, and known as the SWAMPS, all particulars of which may be ascertained from the official assignee.
Terms, cash. 11522

FURNITURE.
In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. DAVID TAYLOR,
By order of the Official Assignee.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, on the premises, Parramatta Road, *immediately opposite the junction of the Botany Road*, on MONDAY, 15th December, at 11 o'clock,
Household Furniture, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 1195?

BALMAIN.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions from the proprietor to bring forward for sale by auction, in January next, the undermentioned valuable properties; due notice of the day of sale, together with full particulars, will be given in next publication.
WATERVIEW HOUSE, the present residence of Captain Mackellar, together with the whole of the grounds and premises attached.
ASHGROVE, the present residence of Samuel Barter, Esq., and adjoining the suburban residence of G. R. Nichols, Esq., M.C., with the whole or part of the grounds attached.
BROOMOO HOUSE, lately the residence of F. Spofforth, Esq., and now occupied by Mr. Gray.
The STONE WHARF, in Waterview Bay, known as Gray's Wharf.
A Large Paddock, all fenced round, in the rear of the Catholic Chapel, a beautiful situation for a large family residence.
A large piece of Ground, comprising five allotments, of 330 feet frontage, on the opposite side, and corresponding to the ground on which Capt. Dyer's residence is situated, in Thomas-street.
That large and valuable piece of ground between the main road and Mr. Chape's house, decidedly the best situation and most suitable for a public or first-rate private building in the town of Balmain.
Together with several other picked allotments in this favorite township.
Full particulars in a future advertisement. 12145

PARRAMATTA.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by S. PHILLIPS, on MONDAY, 22nd December instant, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of Captain Maughan, Macquarie-street, Parramatta,
Very superior Household Furniture, &c., consisting of—
Brilliant-toned cabinet pianoforte
Horse-hair seated sofa, chairs, chests of drawers, loo, dining, and dressing tables, four-post bedstead and bedding
Superior table and bed-linen
Silver plate
Carpets, rugs, fenders and fire-irons, toilet glass, and a variety of miscellaneous articles
Kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 11792

CAMPBELLTOWN ROAD TRUST.

AT Twelve o'clock on THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, 1851, the Commissioners of the Campbelltown Road Trust will cause to be put up to auction, at the Police Office, Campbelltown,
The Lease for one year, commencing the 1st day of January, 1852, of the tolls and dues to be collected at the Denham Court Tollgate, on the Campbelltown Road, between Liverpool and Campbelltown.
The lessee with two responsible sureties will be required, at the fall of the hammer, to enter into a bond (in double the amount of rent) for the due observance of the conditions of sale, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments.
A warrant of attorney will also be required.
(For the Commissioners,)
11697 W. HOWE, Jun.

WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

AT the Court House, Windsor, at noon, on Thursday, the 18th day of December, instant, the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, will cause to be put up to auction, for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1852, the Leases of the tolls to be collected at the undermentioned gates, viz:—
Howe Bridge, Windsor, upset price, £250
Black Town, South Creek, upset price, £50
Bonds (in double the amount of the rents) with two responsible sureties each, will be required for the due observance of the conditions of the Leases, and the regular payment of the rents by equal monthly instalments before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month; also, Warrants of Attorney.
By order of the Commissioners,
SAMUEL CALLAWAY,
Secretary.
Windsor, December 5. 11590

Sydney Road Trust Office,
18th November, 1851.
GROSE FARM TOLL GATE.

IMMEDIATELY after the Sale of the Government Toll Gates, &c., to be held at the Court of Requests, Bent-street, Sydney, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 17th day of December next, the Commissioners of the Sydney Road Trust will cause to be put up to auction, for the year commencing the 1st January, 1852, the Lease of the Tolls to be collected at the Toll Gate situated at Grose Farm, on the road leading from Sydney to Parramatta.
Upset Price, £2000.
A Bond (in double the amount of the rent,) with two responsible sureties will be required for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month.
By order of the Commissioners,
EDWIN W. HOLLINWORTH,
9915 Secretary.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD TRUST.

IMMEDIATELY after the sale of the Government Toll Gates, &c., to be held at the Court of Requests, Bent-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, the Commissioners of the South Head Road Trust, will cause to be put up to auction, for the period of one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1852,
The Tolls arising and to be collected at the undermentioned Toll Gates, viz.:—
1st.—At the Toll-gate erected adjacent to the city boundary, on the old South Head Road.
2nd.—At the Toll-gate at the bridge adjacent to the city boundary, on the new South Head Road.
Parties purchasing will be required to find two persons willing to become sureties for the due performance of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments in advance.
A warrant of attorney will also be required.
The conditions of sale may be seen, and any further information obtained at the office the undersigned.
CHARLES F. LANGLEY.
Secretary and Surveyor.
316, Pitt-street, Sydney, December 4.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is published every morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods *only* can subscribers decline by giving notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the current quarter.
ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Four o'clock P.M., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be prepaid, or they will not be taken in.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Saturday, December 13, 1851.